AL NOTICES. entaur Liniments

stor Oil, but more effici

and bowels. ION SALES. , POMEROY & CO. Friday's Sale and Becond-hand

VITURE. June 26, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

Sets, Marble-top and Walmth,
Chairs, Bureaus, Wardrobes, OfLasse, 30 new Refrigerators, MatWool Carpets, &c. &c. Also, a
Merchandise, Hats, Caps, Furs.

P. GORE & CO., 0 Wabash-av. AUCTION, June 27, at 9 o'clock,

W. G. CROCKERY, pen Lots. 19 O'CLOCK,

Valnut Bedsteads, is Marble and a 75 Bureaus and W. S. Bureaus, or Tables, 100 Chairs and Rockers, its and Itables, 20 Wallout Wards & Cases, Lounges, Easy Chairs, and Moss Mastreases; Show Cases, if Household Furniture. BUTTERS & CO., ISHED 1856), t Madisonet. The only strictly onse in Chicago.

SATURDAY SALE. NEW FURNITURE, utiure. New and Used Carpets, sell kinds. General Merchandise June 27, at half-past 9 s'olock, om, 108 East Madison-st. BUTTERS & CO., Auctionsers.

orth Side d Residence Lots

AUCTION,
27, at 3 o'clock p.M.,
ne grounds.
In the Chicago and Clybeurs av.,
d on Clybeurs and Rasines av.,
d ernder and the service of the control of the service of t

H, SON & CO., e and Carpets

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1874-TWELVE PAGES ..

EDUCATIONAL

Commencement Exercises of the Chicago High and For the Season.

VOLUME 27.

CLOTHING.

Light Weight Woolen Suits,

Marselles and Duck Vests,

And Linen Suits,

Boys' and Children's Flannel

WILDE,

BLUETT & CO.,

State and Madison-sts. WATCHES.

CORNELL WATCH CO.,

STEM & REY-WINDING

WATCHES

Special arrangements and evith responsible dealers for the sale of our goods. THE CO. DO NOT SELL TO JOBBERS.

PAUL CORNELL, President.

Address ORNELL WATCH CO., Grand Orossing, our.

FINANCIAL. DIME

Chartered by the County State of Illinois.

State of Illinois.

State of Illinois.

Six per cent compound interest on deporits. Pass books free. Money also invested for others on Bond and Mortages in small sums at 19 per cent interest; no charge to laide for abstract or legal examination of title. GEO, SCOVILLE, President. WM. KELEST REED, Cashife.

MOTS—During the recent canic, this Bank has paid all species on demand, without notice.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

NOTICE.

The property-owners on Kinzio-et, and vicinity, op-posed to the erection of the Blatherwick Elevated Rail-way on said street, will meet on northwest corner Wood and Kinzie sta., THIS EVENING 67th inst.), at 520 o'clock sharp. Mr. Blatherwick is invited to attend. His life is in ne danger whatever.

THE COMMITTEE.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO DOCK CO.,

156 Washington-st., Room 13.

CHICAGO, June 34, 1874.

The Annual Masting of the Stockholders of the Chicago pook Company, for the elaction of Directors for the casular year, and for any other business that may be presented, will be held in title city, at the office of the Company, at Tuesday, July 14, 1874, at 5 o'clock p. m.

C. H. DURPHY, Secretary.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.

167 RANDOLPH-ST.,

P. &J. CASEY, 41 & 43 FIFTH-AV., and seend-hand dools. Furniture, Office Dosks, Carons, Beddig, Counters, Show-Cases, Shelving, Lee Ohests, editorators, Beec. Boxes, &c., bought and sold.

REAL ESTATE.

LUMBER OR COAL DOCK

TO RENT OR FOR SALE. 150 feet front on Twelfth st., running back to the Empire dip, with radroad connections, near tennest bridge. Apply to M. PETRIE, in Washington st., Basement.

GENERAL NOTICE.

WINDOW SCREENS.

the wire cloth door and window screens made in the value of an a per foot. Liberal discount when since the control of the cont

here purchased the interest of John S. Buchanan in lim of Barrows, Carponier & Co., and shall con-lusting under same style as before. All indebted-in more of or against said firm will be settled by the control of the control of the control of the C. H. CARPANTER.

Mohair Sacks and Dusters,

Light Weight Overcoats,

Recreation Suits.

Children's Kilt Suits.

The Graduates and the Subjects of Their Eloquence.

Normal Schools.

Election of Teachers by the Board of Education.

List of Scholars Admitted to the High School.

Minor Exhibitions in the Various Grammar Schools---The Foster Medals.

Graduating Services at the Cook County Normal School.

The Waukegan High School.

THE CITY.

HIGH AND NORMAL SCHOOL COM-MENCEMENT.

The young ladies and gentlemen who partici-pated in the Eighteenth Anniversary Exercises of the Chicago High and Normal Schools, at McVicker's Theatre yesterday afternoon, had the honor of drawing, the largest "hones" of the honor of drawing the largest "house" of the season. At half-past 1 o'clock, thirty minthe season. At half-past I octors, there was neither sitting nor standing room left in the Thespian structure from parquette to dome. Fane of all sizes and of all colors, swayed by lelicate hands, encased in the indispensable that sense of suffocation which is a co THE MORE BEAUTIFUL POBTION

of the human family was in the majority, by four to one, and the variety of summer costume in the tropics, that languished like the agure in "the blue concave" of Italy, or that seemed ready to brim over with emotional tears in the ever changeful akies of Ireland's sea-encircled

among the Calcasian alcountains, mingled with the rosy hues of the Grecian isles, or the trans-parent clive of ardent Spain. In short THE AFTERNOON DISPLAY of young, fresh, sparkling, gushing, charming, romantic, entrancing, brain-turning, heart-smashing, appetite-destroying, industry-demol-ishing neetic, athereal substantial propy smaning, appetite-destroying, industry-demol-ishing, poetic, ethereal, substantial, prosy, an-gelic, and average womankind at McVicker's yesterday afternoon was enough to take away the breath of any unfortunate bachelor or any appreciative Benedict in the world.

Close columns of ladies present a
most imposing aspect. Viewed from the stage

Owing to the fierce temperature the gas was not lit, and the great mass remained in the shade, but the gloom could not conceal the Instre of that splendid gathering, for an army of beauty can always conquer shadow. Through the windows occasionally the sunbeams shot in aslant, revealing whole sections of lovely faces in bold relief, lighting ap golden locks with a ruddy glow, and making abony ringlets look more intensely black from their contrast with broad daylight.

thus presenting itself, was a magnificent specimen of those majestic lights and mysterious shades which distinguish many of the group pictures of the "old masters." A mind excited by religious enthusiasm might conjure up an image of general judgment—the tramendous mass of resurrected mortals, waiting in the Shadow of the Vailey of Death, the advent of the light which would herald the coming of the New Jerusalem.

There is even something awe-inspiring and electrifying in the presence of an enormous assemblage. To a soul capable of great emotion, it is

JULY 1, 1874.

ACCOUNTANTS.

and desiring to close up their books to this that beliance sheets made, and their books and actually proper shape for the ensuing six months' would do wall to call on the shape of the

bell-man on a windy day. At the third sentence he is hoarse; at the sixth he takes a drink of water; at the eighth he almost strangles and sits down very red in the face and looking like a man who would wish the ground to open and swallow him. There are, of course, very many exceptions to this unhappy rule.

THE YOUNG LADY EXHIBITIONIST is taught to commence her piece with a series of abourd genuficctions, especially that abominable effete motion called a "courtesy," or "curtsey," On being called upon, she arises from her seat; and bows in such a way as to make people imagine that she is going to take a seat on the floor. This thing she repeats several times more, and, by the time she commences speaking, her vital energies are exhausted in a desperate effort to keep herself from failing while executing her grotesque and most perilous feat. There was some of this nonsense vesterday, as well as on all such occasions, but most of the graduates did very well, although hardly one kindled up to the magnificence of the occasion, or stirred that ocean of human hearts to its depts.

at 2 o'clock, and displayed the full depth of the hall, in which were arraved the graduates of the two schools, over fifty in number, the ladies attired in the usual white gossamer uniform, and the gentlemen in sepulchral black. The principals and teachers of the schools, together with most of the members of the Board of Education, some Aldermen, and a few reporters, filled up the space. the space.

Mr. George Howland, Principal of the High School, officiated as Master of Ceremonies, Prof. Blackmann taking charge of the musical depart-

"Columbia" was the opening harmony, which was very fairly rendered by the choir. The Principal first produced

MR. FRANK J. KITCHELL, a boyish-looking orator, who delivered a little speech, or essay, called "Respice Finem," which was applauded. MISS CLARA M. WHITMAN, MISS CLARA M. WHITMAN, a very plump, pretty young girl gave "Seen at a Distance" in sweet, low tones. She regretted that modern people did not revere heroes as their grandfathers did, and complained that certain American newspapers had a Godless fashion of sneering at George Washington and other men of '76.

a lady with strongly-marked features, read an interesting paper on "Spheres," which included: The sun and the whole earth,
Man, the wonderful, and the stars,
And how the deuce they ever could have birth.

Miss Proctor was very clever, and could her deas in language that might be called superbly adefinite.

whose last name corresponded with his physical aspect, dived into "Nature's Unknown" with an enthusiasm that would have done bonor to Mungo Park or Dr. Livingstone. The young gentleman swept ohaos, and emerged to say that science, each succeeding day, was bringing man near to God by making the Divine idea more comprehensible.

near to God by making the Divine idea more comprehensible.

MISS MARION S. FULLERTON,
s fair-looking young lady, read "Curfew Shall Not Ring To-Night," with pathos such as the humble English heroine might have used to advantage in pleading with tough-hearted "Old Noel." She retired amid applause.

After an interval of music,
MISS CAROLINE SUECHELL had a shot at "History," in which she recalled very many things that must leave their mark on all ages. History was an inspiration, a warning, and a guide. The effect of tradition upon the national mind was almost miraculous, and nations, without history, would be destitute of patriotism, national honor, courage, and progression.

spoke La France et L'Amerique in the pretty language of Gaul, and recalled memories of Rochambeau, Lafayette, Washington, Putnam, and others, where joint deeds made the friendship of the people of America for those of France indestructible.

The next lady introduced was

The next lady introduced was

MISS RUTH BEARDSLEY,
a graduate of the Normal School. Her subject
was. "Cobweb Lines of Etiquette," a satire directed against the follies and fripperies of what
is termed fashionable life. Miss Beardley, who
is young, handsome, of attractive manner and
good address, showed that she took a sensible
view of life, and believed more in the honest
heart, noble mind, and broad comprehensiveness of the the human family than in mere
forms, which were, however, often indispensable, just as good spelling was to an educated
person, who, for faulty orthography, however
otherwise brilliant, might be dubbed a dunce.
Miss Beardsley retired amid repeated plandits,
winning, in the estimation of those who were
fortunate enough to hear her interesting paper,
the honors of the day.

"YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT."

Mates C. Appeas a most agreeable healthy-look.

Close columns of ladies present a most imposing aspect. Viewed from the stage they looked like a great amphitheatrical bouquet, sparkling with jewels and radiant with gold.

Owing to the fleroe temperature the gas was not lit, and the great mass remained in the shade, but the gloom could not conceal the lustre of that splendid gathering, for an army of beauty that splendid gathering, for an army of beauty and the endless fluctuations of public taste and sentiment.

spoke on "A True Literature not Always Lasting," to illustrate the fickleness of humanity, and the endless fluctuations of public taste and sentiment.

MISS MARY W. COUCH
was very happy in the delivery of a humorous selection from the "Gilded Age," which fairly brought down the house.

MR. THOMAS H. HOOD
asked "What Is Life?" and, in answering his own query, enunciated some views of a slightly spiritualistic tendency.

"Contributions," a nice little essay, was gracefully read by Mrs. Lillian Rickerson.

MISS SARAR J. M'ELROY
showed true power in her inspiring essay, "Who Are the Brave?" The young lady has evidently the Celtic admiration for the army which her name would indicate, but she has also a noble appreciation of the brave and true of every-day unromantic life, those untraveled heroes and heroines, whose names may never shume on obelisks or be recorded in the dispatches.

The concluding portion of the exercises comprised a German essay by Miss Louisa Kroeber; "Are We Degenerating?" by Frederick Gurney; "Night Brings Out the Stars," a very pretty production, by Miss Ada Brundy; and "The Future of Science," an able paper, by Mr. Paul Shorey, who also delivered the valedictories.

GEORGE C. CLARK,
of the Board of Education, then presented the awarded prizes to the following High School graduates:

For punctual attendance, never having missed a day during four years' attendance, Miss Emms P. Tuskin; for highest rank in scholarship, Mr. Paul Shorey.

Miss Hattle P. Peck was another example of punctuality, ranking equal with Miss Tustin, but, as there were no more prizes, the young lady had to go unrewarded.

The following is the list of

Highest School, Sarah J. McErroy.

Ames R. Dewry,
Charlotte A. Dodd, James R. Dewry,
Frank J. Kitchell.

Louisa Kroeber,
James R. Dewry,
Charlotte A. Dodd, James R. Down,
Mary E. Harris,
Mary E. Livingston,
Mary E. Johnson,
Mary E. Highest school graduates as follows: Highest schoolsrably, Mi New Jerusalem.

There is even something awe-inspiring and electrifying in the presence of an anomous assemblage. To a soul capable of great emotion, it is a control of the capable of great emotion, it is a control of the capable of great emotion, it is a control of the capable of great emotion, it is a control of the capable of great emotion, it is a control of the capable of great emotion, it is in the capable of great emotion, it is in the capable of great emotion of thought, to thrill, enthus, animate, enhours, or madden, a great suddence is the highest—the most existic of earthy triumphs. Ferbara array may be superior to this intellectual superiors, the control of the capable of great private and the capable of great private states of a glorious anditory, but it is to be doubted whether the head on the repetition of the capable of great private and the replants of such orators as Chaitham or as Mirabeau, or of such actors as Garriek or Salvin, storming the hearts of a glorious anditory, and making even the the thunders of conflict faint compared with the plantiate of as admiring people.

The following the leaves of conflict faint compared with the plantiate of as admiring people.

The following the following the following the list of the control of the control of the capable of the control of the capable of the capa

Mary E. Danforth,
Lorena De Golyer,
Henrietta Dupuy,
Mary E. J. Pitzsimmens,
Joshna E. Foley,
Avi E. Garrison,
Mary F. A. Hannan,
Louisa Heerwagen,
Effe Laiande,
E. Jessie Law,
The following graduated from the Normal
School Dec. 19, and received their diplomas
yesterday: Lizzie Coffee, Eveline Goold,
Bothella G. Jacobs, Anna Murphy, Mary M.
Newell.

Bothella G. Jacobs, Anna Murphy, Mary M. Newell.

Mr. W. H. King, President of the Board of Education, then addressed the graduates in complimentary terms and presented the diplomas, and then the audience dispersed, and the graduates, flushed with their triumphs and loaded with their bouquets, sought the carriages and the plaudits of friends who were awaiting them.

Among the pleasant incidents of the exercises was the presentation to Miss Whitmay, along with other flowers, of a large basket bearing the initials of the I. D. K. Club, of which she was a member. It was presented to her by her most personal friend in the club.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION. Immediately upon the conclusion of the exer-cises at McVicker's Theatre, the Board of Education met in their reems for the purpose of elect-ing teachers for the ensuing year. The Board convened at 6 o'clock, and worked steadily till nearly 10 o'clock, with only 15 minutes respite or lunch. The result of the election was as fol-

George Howland, Principal; George P. Welles,
Latin; Henry F. Monroe, Botany; Jeremiah
Slocum, Astronomy and Trigonometry; Samuel
Willard, History; Oliver S. Westcott, Natural
History; George D. Broomell, Algebra; Albert
R. Sabin, Latin; Marc Delafontaine, Chemistry
and Physios; James R. Dewey, Greek; Annie E.
Trimingham, Drawing; Marian G. Mestyard,
Euglish Literature; Frances A. Smallwood,
Physiology; Pauline Misch, German: Gustave
Demars, French; Gertruse V. Lord, High School
Class.: Gussie E. Grant, High School Class. Class; Gussie E. Grant, High School Class; Annie Byrne, High School Class; Emilie H. Cooke, High School Class; Harriet A. Stowell, High School Class; Susan J. Grace, High School Class, temporarily; Marian L. W. McClintock, German in High School Classes; William T. Bel-field, General Assistant; Selim H. Peabody, to be assigned; Edward M. Booth, Teacher of Elo-cution; Orlando Blackman, Vocal Music; Ed-ward E. Whittemore, Vocal Music; Carrie E. Powers, Drawing; Julia H. Arms, Drawing.

ROBMAL SCHOOL.

Edward C. Delano, Principal; Ella F. Young. Mathematics; Carrie A. deClercq, English Liter-ature; Caroline S. Wygant, Principal School of Practice; Maria P. Brace, Teacher of Elocution; Lizzie R. Brown, Assisiant.

Lizzie R. Brown, Assistant.

Alfred Kirk, Principal; Alice L. Barnard,
Head Assistant; Mary E. Burt, First Assistant;
Mary E. Lacey, First Assistant; Achea C. Mott,
First Assistant; Jennie N. McDowell, Maggie
T. Hawkins, Ellen M. Corbin, Grace A. Lamb,
Emilie C. Quiner, Lizzie C. Smith, Ellen F.
Leadwith, Sylvia E. Walker, Anna C. Hawkins,
Mary C. Duffin, Abbie G. Wallace, Mary E.
Beebe.

SCAMMON SCHOOL.

Mary C. Duffin, Abbie G. Wallace, Mary E. Beebe.

SCAMMON SCHOOL.

A. Henry Vanzwoll, Primcipal; Mary F. Luccock, Head Assistant; Lucia Johnston, First Assistant; E. Agnes State, First Assistant; Joanna A. Wath, First Assistant; Celia S. Flagg, Emily M. Carlisle, Myrthia A. Colbert, Elizabeth A. State, Anna A. Mo orquodale, Mary L. Allison, Mary Gampbell, Amelia S. Beud, Mira S. Jenuings, Nellie L. Dickson, Julia E. Smeeth. Emms. Smith, teacher of German; Elizabeth V. Port, Sophronia Lovelace.

KINZIE SCHOOL.

James Hannan, Principal; Emetine March, Head Assistant; Agnes Magee, First Assistant; Martha M. Williams, First Assistant; Estizabeth S. McCounell, First Assistant; Martha M. Williams, First Assistant; Estizabeth T. Teare, Mary C. F. Hanning, Averlick T. Shockley, Delia Byan, Mary A. Fritzparrick, Hattie S. Furney, Emilie A. Gavin, Jennie E. Regan, Amelia Mallory, Julia M. Davis, Mattie Glazier; Martha D. Basse, teacher of German.

Norton W. Boumer, Principal; Maggie Dougal, Head Assisant; Virginia T. Dul'uy, First Assistant; B. Apnes Enright, First Assistant: Flora E. G. Slepherd, Sara M. Smith, Kittle O'Brien, Mary L. Miller, Marie P. Clay, Lizzie T. Melvin, Mary E. O'Byrne, Mary G. Keohane, Alice K. Gurney, J. Minerva Overton, Katie Dixon, Mary E. Roe, Nora B. Smith, Mary Moakley, Fannie P. Moss; Anna H. Achert, teacher of German.

Benjamin B. Cutter, Principal; Lizzie N. Cut-

Dixon, Mary E. Roe, Nora B. Smith, Mary Moakley, Fannie P. Moss; Anna H. Achert, teacher of
German.

Washington school.

Benjamin R. Cutter, Principal; Lizzie N. Outter, Head Assistant; Anna M. Gates, Flora
A. Holcomb, Gertrude M. Tenney, Sophie M.
Case, Lizzie T. Coffin, Maggie G. Bates, Lizzie R. Tustin, Minnie M. Gils, Sarah E. Austin,
Tilla A. Simpson, Flora Nuna, Charlotte Kenyon, Antonette Spichartz, teacher of German.
Moseley School.

Louise S. Curis, Principal; Lizzie C. Glidden,
Head Assistant; Charlotte O. Bailey, First Assistant; M. Ellen Thayer, First Assistant; Lucy
A. Williams, First Assistant; Marietta A. Skinner, Eleanor B. Johnson, Lizzie A. Foltz,
Anna Palmer, Mary E. Baker, Della M. Dimock, Emma J. Smith, Kate E. Quiner, Marguerite E. Brockinga, Callie S. Johnson, Mary
L. Hart, Anna A. Cook, Louise Burcky, Emily
L. French, Alicua Aigen, Pauline M. Reed,
teacher of German; Ruth A. Graham.

BROWN SCHOOL.

John K. Merrill, Principal; Mary E.
Soence, Head Assistant; Mary A. Helm, First Assistant; Lucis E. F. Kimball, First Assistant; Isabel
Cowan, First Assistant; Dollie N. Paylor, Ellen
W. Carpenter, Mary A. Templeton, Anna Livingston, Aura A. Culver, Mary C. Brown, Emily
L. Trimugham, Alice E. Hall, Lizzie L. Ambrose, Jane Farrier, Mary L. Greenleaf, Kate H.
Smith, Mary & Raudolph, Emma T. Shoemsker,
Helen M. Waite, M. Lulu Stevens, Jessie G.
Templeton, Elvira Bates, Mattue Throop, Imogene Scofield, Edith J. Thomas, Frederika E.
Thomas, Francis C. Shipman, Jennie M. Harkness.

Foster School.

Luella V. Little, Principal; Carrie G. Adams,
Head Assistant; Emily A. N. Chapman, First
Assistant; Frances G. Matthews, First Assistant;
Hannah P.
George W. Hesth, Principal; Mary E. Graves,
Head Assistant; Jame Dougal, First Assistant;
Lillie C. Boylaud, First Assistant; Hannah P.
George W. Hesth, Principal; Carrie G. Adams,
Head Assistant; Jame Dougal, First Assistant;
Lillie C. Boylaud, First Assistant; Hannah P.
George W. Hesth, Principal; Emma Hooke,
Lizzie J. Dunn; Mathilde

oline H. Merrick, Mida D. Warne, Marv V. Price, Lizzie J. Dunn; Mathilde Smith, Teacher of German.

Rewerray School.

Corydon G. Stowell, Principal; Emma Hooke, Head Assistant; Lina E. Troengle, First Assistant; Mary E. Mellor, First Assistant; Mary H. Smith, First Assistant; Maggie M. Gubbins, Jennie S. Anderson, M. Louise Costello. Mary S. Whipple, Nevada A. Williamson, Patty A. Haok, Mary L. Tobey, Lizzie H. Patterson, Jennie F. McGuire, Viola E. Williams, Mary M. Fredericke, Ann E. Lacey, Christina Peattie, Louise S. Wilmans, Jennie Thompson; Emma Gosau, Toscher of German; Ida J. Cook, Mary F. Kane, Anna E. Waldo, Mary E. Syme.

WELLA SCHOOL.

Jeremiah Mahony, Principal; Olive Backus, Head Assistant; Jennie O'Hara, First Assistant; Addelaide Barber, First Assistant; Julia E. Reilly, First Assistant; Mary Hannan, Mary J. Jones, M. Adela Dickinson, Eloise, C. Tracy, M. Juliet Danforth, Sophia R. Wilson, Julia L. Clinton, Fanny L. Johna, Emma B. Walt, Aloce Sturtevant, Lyda A. Hamlin, Emma A. Bracken, M. Grace Wingrave, Kate M. Hayes, Susie W. Hesa, Anna M. Sumonde; Maivine Forster, Teacher of German.

SKINNER SCHOOL.

Ina S. Baker, Principal; Mary E. Brown, Head Lizzie J. Dunn; Mathilde Smith, Teacher of German.

NEWERRY SCHOOL.

Corydon G. Stowell, Principal; Emma Hooke, Head Assistant; Line E. Troendle, First Assistant; Mary E. Mellor, First Assistant; Mellissa A. Williams, Pirst Assistant; Mary H. Smith, First Assistant; Mary E. Bellor, First Assistant; Mary H. Smith, First Assistant; Mary B. Milipole, Nevada A. Williamson, Patity A. Haok, Mary L. Tobey, Lizzie H. Patterson, Jennie S. Mollier, Viole E. Williams, Mary M. Fredericks, Ann E. Lacey, Christian Peatite, Louise S. Willmans, Jennie Thompson J. Emma Gosau, Teacher of German; Ida J. Cook, Mary F. Kane, Anna E. Waldo, Mary L. Syme.

Jeremiah Mahony, Principal; Olive Backus, Head Assistant; Jennie O'Hara, First Assistant; Mary E. Brown, Mary E. Barshan, J. Jones, Johnson, Julis L. Clinton, First Assistant; Julis E. Reilly, First Assistant; Mary Hannan, Mary J. Jones, Danforth, Sophia B. Wilson, Julis L. Clinton, Fanny L. Johns, Emma B. Wait, Aloce Sturies, M. Adela Dickinson, Eloise C. Tracy, M. Julies Danforth, Sophia B. Wilson, Julis L. Clinton, Fanny L. Johns, Emma B. Wait, Aloce Sturies, M. Adela Dickinson, Eloise, C. Tracy, M. Julies C. Wingtave, Kate M. Hayes, Susie W. Heas, Anna M. Sumonds; Malvine Forstar, Teacher of German.

Ina S. Baker, Principal; Mary E. Brown, Head Assistant; Mary E. Royce, First Assistant; Mary E. Royce, First Assistant; Mary E. Brown, Head Assistant; Judith A. Hornby, First Assistant; Mary E. Brown, Head Assistant; Judith A. Hornby, First Assistant; Mary E. Brown, Head Assistant; Judith A. Hornby, First Assistant; Mary E. Brown, Head Assistant; Judith A. Hornby, First Assistant; Mary E. Brown, Head Assistant; Judith A. Hornby, First Assistant; Mary E. Brooks, First Assistant; Ella A. Dewey, First Assistant; Judith A. Hornby, First Assistant; Mary E. Brooks, First Assistant; Mary E.

Jackson, Maria Scott., Hattis P. Phillips, Lizzie M. Keenedy, Anna Cravens, Mary J. Sprague, Laura R. A. Pennell, Annie K. Moulton, Lizzie D. White, Mattie A. Richards, Mattie J. Baker, Mathide J. Steinmayer, Teacher of German.

RAYEN SCHOOL.

Leelie Lewis, Principai; A. Eluzabeth Hillock, Head Assistant; Augusta E. Anderson, Pirst Assistant; Aunie Kavanagh, First Assistant; Aunie Kavanagh, First Assistant; Sarah A. Brooks, First Assistant; Mary E. Ellieut, Eloise O. Handall, Emma A. Upson, Marianne S. Wilcox, Maggie V. O'Brien, Hattie C. Bigelow, Catherine Bees, Susan E. Wilcox, M. Elena Balch, Ellen A. Campbell, Marilla A. McMillan, Nellie M. Galvin.

OTTAGE GROVE SCHOOL.

James H. Broomell, Principal; Abbie N. Ward, Head Assistant; Victorine Havenhill, First Assistant; Virginia Dunning, First Assistant; Maria S. Whipple, Laura A. Hayward, Emma Dickerman, Sue C. Rise, Inez L. Park, Martha J. Loudon, Mary Mott, Faunie M. Smith, Josephine von der Hoehl, Teacher of German.

Eliza Lundegreen, Principal; Abbie E. Tobey, Mary A. Ball, Mattie A. Carey, Maggie E. Woods, Frances E. M. Dewey; Agnes J. S. Ferguson, First Assistant.

Mary A. Ball, Mattie A. Carey, Maggie E. Woods, Frances E. M. Dewey; Agnes J. S. Ferguson, First Assistant.

DORE SCROOL.
Heary H. Belfseld, Principal; Ann E. Winchell, Head Assistant; Sarah E. Oberlander, First Assistant; Kate Fomhof, First Assistant; E. Florence Horne, First Assistant; Amanda McGraw, Ida A. Barned, Francelia Colby, Agnes F. Du Four, Ida E. Naramore, Emma G. Fraser, Anna M. Clough, Elveretta F. Cook, Huldah H. Newell, Phebe Pride, Clara S. Toner, Adelaide Herrick, Henrietta Unna, Belle Dauphiney, M. Louise Sargeant.

Maria H. Sayward, Principal; Issabella McBeath, First Assistant; Annie D. Sayward, First Assistant; Julia H. Kirk, First Assistant; Mary McNamara, M. Lulu Taylor, Helen M. Seavey, Lizzie D. Thayer, Frances C. Shipman, Meta Wellers, Lizzie Flaven, Alice M. Hill, Jennis E. Cheney, Mattie J. Baker, Miilie A. Hund, Anna M. Tustin, Emma J. Jenness, Belle H. Halket, Sarah E. Carman, Caroline T. Warner, Nettie Bushnell, Ella Jones, Emma C. Hatterman, Teacher of German.

Alden N. Merriman, Principal; Mary A. Merriman, Head Assistant; Virginia Sayre, First Assistant; Anna M. Bartlett, First Assistant; Agnes D. Burgess, First Assistant; Juliaette E. Wicker, First Assistant; Harriet A. Ranney, Mary O. Ayers, Kate Dalton, Fanny Hannan, Eliza H. Smith, Anna J. Caldwell, Ellen M. Smith, Amella E. Lane, Mary A. Scofield, Mary M. Brennard, Emma F. Milnes, Fanny F. Griffin, Emily S. Merriman, Nellie H. Sargent, Mary J. Abbe, Julia H. Downs, Ella F. White.

Granks school.

Frank B. Williams, Principal; Emma A. Stowell, Hoad Assistant; Christina Livingston, First Assistant; Margie A. Curran, First Assistant; Margie A. Curran, First Assistant; Margie A. Curran, First Assistant; Margie S. Gill, Maria P. Noyes, Mary A. Thompson, Kate C. Coughlin, Louisa F. Smith, Maggie A. Flanders, Jennie Strickland, Hattie F. Hayward, Mary C. Forrest, Amelia A. Briggs, Jessie F. Day, Minnie S. Throop, Mary A. Hussey, Eveline Gould.

Day, Minnie S. Throop, Mary A. Hussey, Eveline Gould.

Douglas School.

Orville T. Bright, Principal; Electa E. Dewey, Head Assistant; Florence S. Tullis, First Assistant; Litlina E. N. Skraats, First Assistant; Alice B. Tullis, First Assistant; Sarah W. Eigelow, Sarah R. Grant, Litlie N. E. Skraats, Alice A. Bigelow, Adelaide Butterfield, Marry R. Jenks, Emma B. Fenimore, M. Alice Moran, Hattie E. Winegar, Mary A. Marshall, Hattie E. Wachams, Marths P. Fenimore, Hattie E. Jones, Head Assistant; Seraphine Jamot, First Assistant; Helen M. Stowell, Lizzie M. Mullins, Cynthia Willsie, Carrie E. Jones E. Goode, Charlotte Bell, Daura J. Boring, Francella S. Miner, Fanny A. Barber.

BURR SCHOOL.

Sarah O. Babcock, Principal; Snaan E. S. Carpenter, First Assistant; Lizzie A. Kendall, First Assistant; Louise C. Litks, First Assistant; Kate F. Perkins, Ella C. Mayhew, Mary D. LeBeron, Libble Christian, Eliza J. Hull, Fannie Lundegreen, Louise R. Oakman, Mary Newell, Anna Murphy, Carrle Murray.

Newell, Anna Murphy, Carde Murray.

King School.

Nellie Hardick, Principal; Lizzie M. Foung,
First Assistant; Mary E. Barnes, First Assistant; Mary E. Barnes, First Assistant; Chandler, Elizabeth A. Mann,
Clara A. Allen, Elizabeth Evans, Mary E. Mann,
Fanny Wert, C. Lucretia Miller, Sophia B.
Adams, Mattie W. Thompson, Katharine Goggin. 56 Cors Drake.

50 Caroline A. Nelson.

106 Grace Howland

101 Isadore Roth.

108 Mary M. Overman.

110 Fanny King.

121 Agne Whitehead.

151 R. H. Buckingham.

199 Mittle Masters.

208 Nelly L. Lane.

208 Nelly L. Lane.

207 Hannah Schiff.

205 Ella A. Green.

218 Jane C. Campbell.

290 Minnie E. Briley.

304 Hanry Jentzeunky.

305 Annie J. Sweet.

305 Chris W. Robertson.

410 Sheldon T. Patterson.

411 Maccian Murphy.

424 Thilon Andrews.

435 Gienn I. McClurr.

437 Addie F. Briggs.

18 Ennas J. Heath.

438 Mallida M. Markw.

37 Annie P. Bushy.

46 Louise Walsh.

46 Hannsh J. Thorson.

109 Mary H. Stevens.

110 Emma J. Hinchman.

111 Emma J. Hinchman.

112 Juli M. Sheridan.

223 Illa M. Sheridan.

224 Illa M. Sheridan.

225 Illa M. Sheridan.

226 Mabel Davisson.

211 Jinnie H. Briscoe.

227 July M. Mille.

230 Sate E. Barrelle.

230 Clars M Thumpson.

331 Emma N. Butzow.

332 Emma N. Butzow.

334 Ennas N. Butzow.

335 Ella E. Stone.

339 Zella A. Jones.

437 Charles D. Jennings.

238 Harry M. Hubbard.

249 Many J. Bende.

250 Mary E. Jungs.

47 Frank G. Swenson.

68 Edward H. Goll.

60 Add. Hood.

76 Addie Ferry.

77 Emma Kunrewher.

91 G. Blescher Read.

106 Carrie A. Clark

107 Gars Mary J. Bende.

218 Minnie M. Stewart.

219 Hannah Mary.

220 Kate E. Ford.

230 Kate E. Ford.

240 Charles D. Jennings.

250 Henry M. Hubbard.

251 Harry M. Hubbard.

252 Harry M. Hubbard.

253 Harry M. Hubbard.

254 Willie Dieterla.

257 Charles W. Gerould.

258 Henry B. Wisson.

270 Hannah Mary.

271 Hannah Mary.

272 Hannah Mary.

273 Hannah Mary.

274 Hannah Mary.

275 Hannah Mary.

276 Hannah Mary.

277 Hannah Mary.

278 Harry M. Hubbard.

279 Hannah M

Fanny Wert, C. Lucretia Miller, Sophia B. Adams, Mattie W. Thompson, Katharine Goggin:

PEARSON STREET SCHOOL.

Hattie M. Butterfield, Principal; Margie A. Sullivan, First Assistant; Mary E. O'Brien, Elizabeth E. Mather, Helen W. Boyden, Katie M. Walsh, Lizzie C. Buckley, Minnie Eliel, Ida Dennis, Caura A. M. Brodie, Kate C. Stowell, Hattie O. Peeke.

ELIZABETH STREET SCHOOL.

Hattie N. Winchell, Principal; Sarah O. Flagg, First Assistant; Clars Wingrave, First Assistant; Minnie W. Hanna, Frances Le Baron, Susie A. Edwards, Pauline Conde, Emily C. Currier, Jane A. Graves, Anna Steiger.

Mary E. S. Brown, Principal; Orpha E. Rose, First Assistant; Laura D. Barron, First Assistant; Rana M. Edwards, First Assistant; Frances W. Rowland, Louise S. Moore, Carrie E. Brown, Belle Leslie, Joanna A. Flizgerald, Mary F. Burbank, Minnie A. Kittell, Susar D. Leary, Elizabeth L. Smith, Julia H. Knight, Bothella G. Jacobs, Grace M. Banks.

MITCHELL STREET SCHOOL.

Tammie E. Flowere, Principal; Jennie A. Fennimore, First Assistant; Mary J. Towne, First Assistant; Frankie Foster, Jennie E. Gillespie, Celia M. Gilmore, Maris E. Walsh, Mary E. Holligan, Amanda P. Gares, Maggie C. Reilly, Louisa C. Wright, Vanellie Carter, Augusta L. Downs, Annie Ryan.

WENTWORTH AVENUE SCHOOL.

Mary E. Farnum, Principal; Belle S. Porter, First Assistant; Sallie Hart, First Assistant; Mary E. Ross, Mary A. Wilson, Bella Jones, Jennie Spratt.

VEDDER STREET PRIMARY.

Elste H. Gould, Principal; Ellen R. Smith, Ellen C. Rusco, Martha J. Rice, Lizzie M. Cobb, Marietta L. Palmer, Addie M. Miner, Clars E. Whittmore, Lizzie M. Coffee, Frances McDonnell, M. Belle Hibbard.

CALUMET AVENUE SCHOOL.

Belle M. Spencer, Principal; Ellen E. Barter, First Assistant; Helen M. Sullwell, First Assistant; Helen M. Sullwell, First Assistant; Esther L. Shepard, Laura A. Randall, Helen F. Smith, Georgia B. Abbot, Gertrude O. Cole, Anna A. Nash, Zilpha A. Vandercook, Ella J. Willard.

Lincoln Street School.

309 Willie Dieterla..... 322 Eleonora T. Raffen. 327 Annie Dawson.... 338 Leona L. Thorne... 345 Willie L. Bigleg.... 350 Maria L. Mowry... 362 Mary L. Wolcott...

NUMBER 308

86 459 Mary E. Cornell
86 470 P. J. Gavin
86 45 Ella Mead
44 Lizzie L. Smith
86 45 Ella Mead
87 P. J. Gavin
88 49 Wm. C. Ashton
88 73 Pacel. L. Vanderburgh
88 73 Lucla Walkup
88 74 Lucla Walkup
88 74 Lucla Walkup
88 74 Julis Maloney
88 130 Ellasbeth Robinson
88 131 Wilson B. Joseph
88 135 Mary A. Hague
88 139 Sarah F. Lovojoy
88 130 Florens Kinsey
88 139 Sarah F. Lovojoy
88 139 Frank W. Jenkins
88 139 Frank V. Jenkins
88 139 Frank V. Jenkins
88 139 Frank V. Jenkins
88 139 Florens Kinsey
88 139 Florens Kinsey
88 130 Florens Kinsey
88 130 Mary E. Marshall
88 230 Mary E. Marshall
88 230 Mary E. Marshall
88 230 Minery a Wigeland
88 231 Minery a Wigeland
89 132 Krah E. Woodoock
80 Jas T. Flyzn
80 David W. Wilson
80 David W. Wilson
80 David W. Wilson
81 125 Hartiel S. Barron
82 Louise A. Cushing
84 155 Bridget L. Gavin
84 155 Bridget L. Gavin
85 124 Hattie E. Staniey
85 125 Charles H. Woodoock
86 127 Jannete J. Gairns
87 Jan J. F. Jun
88 231 Bury O. Conswin
89 128 Sury O. Conswin
89 128 Sury O. Conswin
80 129 Sury D. Conswin
80 129 Sury D. Conswin
81 125 Louise A. Cushing
82 121 Bury O. Conswin
83 124 Hattie E. Macsuley
84 125 Jannete J. Gairns
84 126 Julius Schiller
85 126 William H. Alafp
86 127 Jannete J. Gairns
87 Jan J. F. Jun
88 232 Charles H. Woodoock
89 128 Sury O. Conswin
89 129 S

Janitors and engineers were then elected, when a Roard adjourned.

The thanks of the reporters are due to Mr. and for the efficient method of preparing reports of the Board, and saving them a long tedions avening and saving them a long

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. Testerday morning the pupils of the various grammar schools, with a few exceptions, had ittle exhibitions of their own, which served as sort of minor-keyed prelude to the Commencement exercises of the High School at McVicker's the afternoon. The participants in these satutinal performances were quite as full of the antinal performances were quite as full of the mity of their positions as were the High-col graduates, and, while they did not have so large an audience, they saw before them their parents, and that awful being, the member of an for the school, and who, in the eyes of nior pupils, is the embodiment of the world's

junior pupils, is the embodiment of the world's power and grandeur.

These exercises, though not very imposing, were exceedingly pleasant, and the programmes from the various schools are given, so that the pupils immediately concerned may taste the pleasure of seeing their names in print.

HAYEN SCHOOL.

The programme of exercises was as follows:

ation—Driving Holls Miss Emms Friedman Jows ... Miss Ada McIntosh amation—Socrate Snooks ... Master Rudolph Matz lation—Blow, Bugle Blow ... Miss Nellie Green le—Say a Kind Word When You Can ... Chorns tation—Lament of Grandmother Grumble ... Miss Carrie Howard word with the Conference of Grandmother Grumble ... Miss Fanny King amation—Vacation ... Master Nathan Leopold amation—Vacation ... Master Nathan Leopold amation—Vacation ... Miss Radia American y—Our Namesake (original)... Miss Fanny King amation—Vacation... Master Nathan Leopold tation—The Potlish Boy... Miss Badia American c—Lift Thine Eyes (from Hijah)... First and Second Divisions log—The Grave of Lincoln... Miss Bella Adler —Mistakes (original)... Miss Hattle Tower With valedictory addresses.

way.

wet.

Way.

oliand and Albert By School
J. C. Campbell ens (G. F. Boot)...By School Fell Me, Where is Beauty Found? (Glo

.. Minnie Brouse

The programme of exercises was as follo

.........Praise .Kind Words

Widow Bedött to Eider Sniftles

On the Mountain High

The Picket-Guard

Lift Thine Eyes

The Fortune-Teller, by Three Girls

Say a Kind Word When You Can

The Goose

Closing Song.

Foster medals were awarded to Mary A. Brown and Katie E. McGrath, and the Holden prize to Minnie E. McElligott.

Lincoln school.

The programme of exercises was as follows:

Music—Mighty God, While Angels Bless Thee.

Reading of Scriptures—First Corinthians, Chap.

18
Music—Thanks to Thee, Our Heavenly Father.
Recitation—Brave Bobby Julia Greiner
Recitation—Road to the White-House.
Recitation—Orphan's Voyage Earnest Smith
Music—Instrumental Earnest Smith
Music—May Queen. Five girls, Second Division
Recitation—Love and Murder. Willie Abbott
Recitation—The Fauture

mner. Fay Roberst
Eight girls
Oharite Heywood
Mary Vaughan

Toilet medals were awarded to E. Katie Wal-ace, Emma S. Meserve, and Heien S. Crittenden. WELLS' SCHOOL. The programme of exercises was as as follows: The programme of each Chorus—Mighty God...
Chorus—Mighty God...
Dialogue—Boarders Wanted
Song—Come to the Woods...
Carrie Winters
Dialogue—That Naughty Boy.
Declamation—Lincoln at Gettysburg... Walter Talcott Declamation—Lincoln at Gettysbur Chorus—Good Night. Dialogue—The Young Debaters... Becitation—The Church Organ....

Dialogue—The Colored With Chorus—I Come, I Come. Dialogue—Contentment. Chorus—Lift Thine Eyes. Dialogue—The Waterfall. Selection—Our Flag. Chorus—Star Spangled Bant Dialogue—The Cousis Taker Song—Desert Flower. Dialogue—Footprints. Chorus—The Hunters' Song.

er and Minme H. Briscoe.

HAYES SCHOOL.

The programme of exercises were The programme of exercises were as follows:

Opening Chorus . Praise to Thee
I Have Drank My Last Ghass . Horace Rounds
Sale of Old Bachelors . Garet Archibald
Arithmetic (a poem) . Mabel Schuyler
Chorus . Class from Fourth Division
Ship on Fire . Maggis Cameron
Wounded . Percy Gaylord
Chorus . Praise
Polish Boy . Addie Goodrich
Chorus . I Come, I Come
Presentation of Prizes and Diphomas.

Responsibility of Our Country . Leo(Marks
Chorus . Star Spangled Banner
David's Lament Over Absalom . Gracie Goodspeed
The Bridge of Sighs . Gussie Eddington

Chorus. Star 8;
David's Lament Over Abselom. Gr
The Bridge of Sighs. Gu
The Bartis. Class from S
Song. Class from S
Sparticus to the Gladiators.

Toster medias were presented to Addie A. Cannon and Sarah A. Gavin.

Toster schoot.

There were no exercises worthy of mention at the Foster School. Foster medias were awarded to Lena Denninger and Amelia Schack.

The exercises at the Doce School consisted simply of music. The Foster medias were presented to James D. Harvey and Mary F. Dunn.

KINKER SCHOOL.

There was no exhibition at this school, but some literary exercises were conducted by Miss Eather H. Teare. The names of the members of the graduating class are as follows: Leleta Ferris, Fred Hanford, Otto Santer, Sarah Eaton, Annie Danson, Hanry Geselbracht, Mary Gibbons, Minnie Wigeland, Herman Dassler, Walter Gubons, Alvin Butz, Daniel O'Connor, Henry Herman, James Flynn, Annie Duffy, Anna Wigeland, and Katis Philbin. Poster medals were awarded to Loleta Ferris and Otto Santer.

The exercises at this institution were of an unimportant character. Foster medals were awarded to Louise V. Drier, Adolph Kreis, and Carrie A. Nelson.

MOSELER SCHOOL.

ter medals were awarded to Helen Donoghue, Anna B. Hughes, and Emma Kunreuther. Serinner school.

Beyond the presentation of Foster medals to Theresa M. Werneburg, Lulu M. Pugh, Ada Benson, Hattie J. Wheelock, and Jennis Wilce, a there was nothing of importance done. DOUGLAS SCHOOL.
Emma C. Coffin and Charles B. Erwin were warded Foster medals. No other exercises.

PROF. LAUTH'S SELECT SCHOOL. A pleasant reunion of, parents and scholars took piace yesterday at Prof. Lauth's Select School, in the North Side Turner building, to witness the closing exercises. The forenoon was devoted to a public examination in English.

at 2 o'clock, declarations and essays in the various languages taught at the institute filled the programme. This was opened by an address of welcome, in German, by Miss Agnes Vergho, daughter of Mr. Vergho, of the well-known firm "Vergho, Rubling & Co." Among the rest, and worthy of more than this passing notice, were a Latin speech by L. M. Ennis, an essay on "Ancient Rome" by Bernard Faymanville, an excellent one on "Kinduass" by Miss Gertie Smith, and declamation by Miss Rosie Lang and Frank Baier. Miss Lulu Smith read a puting letter to the Principal of the school, followed by L. M. Ennis in a masterly English declamation. THE DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS from the hands of Mr. Ultrich, of the firm of Grommes & Ullrich, now took place. The first primium in German and English was awarded to Bernard Faymanville; first premium in Latin to L. M. Ennis. Premiums for proficiency in the German and English branches were awarded to Miss Gertle and Lulu Smith, Agnes Verghs, Resie Lang, Frank Baier, and fifteen others.

A few remarks by the Principal to those assembled now brought the exercises to a close. IN THE AFTERNOON,

ELSEWHERE.

COOK COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL. The commencement exercises of Cook County Normal School were held at Normal Hall, Englewood, yesterday afternoon. The occasion called forth a very large audience from the city and the neighboring suburbs. The young ladies and teachers had decorated the room, in a very pretty manner, with wreaths of evergreens, vines, and urns of flowers. The large double window in collection of vines, surmounted by the motto, By Wisdom and Courage."

The scholars were also appareled as lilies of the field, -in pure white.

THE EXERCISES WERE OPENED by Miss Darrow, who played a march on the piano, to which the seventeen graduates marched upon the platform. They were followed by the embers of the Cook County Board of Educartments. When all were seated, and young ladies had recovered from the nervous excitement of presenting themselves before the public, Miss Brown and Mr. Wenst played a "grand valse de concert", upon the plane, which they rendered with very

THE REV. WALTER FORSYTHE then opened the regular exercises with an appropriate prayer, which was followed by Mendelssohn's authem, "The Lord is Mindful of His Own," sung by the whole class. This effort showed good training in this direction, the voices blending in the difficult harmonies very J. A. WENNY

then arose and delivered the salutatory. He said that Solomon was accorded the highest place as a wise man. Solomon showed his wisdom by as a wise man. Solomon showed his wisdom by building the Temple, also in the building of cities. So the people of this country had built that school building, and they had their reward in demonstrating the wisdom of founding that institution, as shown by the class whom he had the honor to represent. After referring further to the value of the school, he extended a greeting to the audience, saying "Salve Hospites" was a motto that was placed above the doors in Old Rome, so the class in the same spirit welcomed the strangers and all that day, and asked their forbearance in case of failure, and their co-operation in the success of the class.

read a touching little ballad, "Now I Lay Me,"
with perfect self-possession, and with expression
only saved from being faultless by a slight singsory incontion.

oL.

s was as as follows:

Carrie Winters

urg. Walter Talcott

Lydia Ragatz

Summer

Lydia Ragatz

Summer

song intonation.

Miss Mary L. Binge

read the first essay, her subject being "Culture."

She described culture as being that which education and morality bestowed upon the heart.

In the mind of the savage were the undeveloped development. Man was acted upon as a conscious person. He was acted upon by, and cultured, his own nature. There was a necessity of culture, not only for the unfluence appears in the same of the

or culture, not only for the influence upon himself but upon others. The effort was rewarded by applause.

Misses Cooke and Jenne sang the beautiful duet, "I would that my Love," with some degree of trepidation, but still very well. The windows being open, together with the extent of space in the large hall, made it a difficult matter to give the tones dearly.

windows being open, together with the extent of space in the large hall, made it a difficult matter to give the tones clearly.

MISS JESSIE M. DUNN
recited the original allegory. She deploted, in glowing ianguage, the lonely Lake, upon whose banks Chicago was subsequently built; alluded to the Indian settlers, the first ship touching at our shores, the fire, and other events of our history. The effort was regarded by abundant bouquets and applause.

MISS MATTIE A. COOKE
read the next essay entitled "Historical Holidays." She said that the practice of setting apart some day for a hoiday was of very ancient origin. We could trace the progress of races through them. They would form a true index of the character and spirit of the people. The Olympic games of the Greeks exerted a marked influence in forming their military character. The decline and fall of the great power of Rome was thought to follow as the natural outgrowth of their barbarous ceremonies. In striking contrast to these were our own holidays. We give one day to Thanksgiving for God's mercy. The Fourth of July was kept because it was the birthday of the people. Might that returning day long serve to foster the love and patriotism of America's children. The essay closed with an appeal to continue the observance of decorating the soldiers' graves, and to holding it as sacred to tender memories. A shower of bouquets and the gift of an elegant book rewarded Miss Cooke's essay, which was not only marked by originality but was well delivered.

Messrs. Combs and Wuest gave the dnet, "On to the Field of Glory." Its rendition was not very fiery, although it is quite a blood-thirsty song.

MISS ELIZABETH were

to the Field of Glory." Its rendition was not very fiery, although it is quite a blood-thirsty song.

MISS ELIZABETH WERS
read the "Creed of the Bells." This was a difficult undertaking, but the reader gave the intonation of the bells with good musical effect, The Faculty were called into service to take charge of the bouquets that showered upon her at the close.

PETER A. DOWNEY

delivered an oration, "A Purpose in Life." He drew attention to the fact that all things seemed to be following some defined course. There were some persons who seemed to think that they were not expected to have a purpose of any kind. One of the most difficult things to do was to select our course for future life. Instances were given of some of the characters who were held up to the lad as examples. It was a mistake to think it required only ambition to secure great results. Knowledge should be acquired for its own sake. We could only tell the future by what we had now. The present was the only time we had. Study developed and increased our power. The only way to do anything was to master the little field about us. This done we relt confidence to take another onward step. Success was never the result of inertness and inactivity.

The effort was well received and heartily applauded. The two pianes were next made to interpret the overture to "Massaniello" at the bands of Misses Brown, Jenne, and Webb and Mr. Weust. The performance reflected credit upon the players.

MISS LOTTA M. FROST.

in the delivery of her essay, begun by quoting John Bunyan as anthority for dreams. Her essay, "A Dream of A. D. 2,000," followed.

The City of Chicago was fancifully depicted. It had come into the possession of the Chinamen, and the ways and manners of our successors were very ingeniously told. Women had thrown saide their trammels, and the tyrant man had found his Nemesis. Victoris Woodhall the Sixth religned over the people, and policemen were all sent to the Normal School. Everytuing was lovely and everybody was happy. The essay was witty and brig

reward each being given by Dr. Champlin. The subject, "Province of the Normal School," was weletreated. She said that churches and schools houses were an index of the state of the intion's civilization. She traced the causes and gradual rise of the present system of schools: how they had separated into classes, and how the Normal School arose and took its position. The province of the Normal School and the duty of the seacher were clearly pointed out, the special work of the former being to prepare teachers and give academical instruction.

The schole essay was very thoughtful and impressive, and its author well deserved the prize which was afterwards bestowed. After a quartette had been sung.

ANDERW B. COOMES

delivered the Champlin prize oration on the subject, "What Course Shall the United Staces Pursue Towards the Indians." He spoke with eloquence, and advocated peaceful methods of desing with them, reflecting severely upon the crucity of the whites.

MISE LINDA A. JENNE

delivered the valedictory. It was an earnost and tender appeal to her fellow-students who were then parting.

THE CLASS SONE

was then sung as follows. The words are by

German, and Latin, which was very creditable to

was then sung as follows. The words are by Mary B. Perry:

Once more we come together, With hearts as light as ever!
Our Aima Mater praising,
The fareweil anthem raising.
Our duty now is calling,
Its accents softly falling;
We bonce and a marger it.

Farewell! our teachers kind!
Your words we bear in mind.
Dear schoolmates, now adieu,
Glad days we've passed with you.
But now these boulds must sever,
Though not, we trust, forever;
For oft m days to come
We'll turn to Normal home.

HI.
When Mem'ry ope's her treasures,
I he past and but led pleasures—
Bright phantoms without sorrow
Shall rise to gild our morrow.
Forget thee, Normal ? Never!
We'll honor the forever;
Where's rity children roam,
They'll think of thee as home.

THE EXERCISES CLOSED
with the presentation of diplomas by the Princi
pal, of certificates by County Superintenden with the presentation of diplomas by the Principal, of certificates by County Superutendent George D. Plant, and of the prizes by Dr. A. H. Champlip. The last consisted of some beautiful books given to the scholars indicated. In the evening a sociable was held, and all united in a pleasant farewell entertainment.

The following are the names and average standing.

standing of
THE GRADUATES FOR '74:
Mary L. Birge, 89; Cornelia Buchlein, 78;
John A. Clarke, 83.3; A. B. Combs, 80.7; Manta
Cooke, 92.4; Mary A. Downey, 79; Peter A.
Downey, 82; Jessie Dunn, 93.9; Lotta M. Frost,
77; Linda Jenne, 88 2; Edward W. Nelson, 81.2;
Mary Perry, 92; Josephine Smith, 77; Mary
Stally, 90.3; Lizzie Webb, 81; J. A. Wuest,
93.6; Tacitus P. Zander, 87.
The Fall term commences Aug. 31.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAKE VIEW.

The closing exercises of the High School took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. It is a fact that must be stated, although little to the credit of Lake View, that the attendance of visiors was very small. But Lake View people are a queer tolk. They vote \$2,000 of their money to build a High School, equip it with teachers, and send their children to it, but do not feel enough interest to attend the few public exerenough interest to attend the rew public exer-cises that are held to show the progress of the pupils. However, their absence did not detract from the satisfaction of those who attended, at the excellent showing made for the work of the next term.

from the satisfaction of those who attended, at the excellent showing made for the work of the past term.

After reading of the Scriptures, singing, and a prayer by the Rev. W. W. Blackburn, D.D., a report was read by Prof. Nightingale, the Principal, showing the comparative standing of the scholars, and the work accomplished since the opening of the school, two months ago. Honorable mention was made of the following pupils, as standing at the heads of their respective classes: Miss Madelaine Lemoyne, Nathan Cram, Isabel Tundell, Joseph Bolter. Emma Eschenberg, and Jessie Sundell. Prof. Nightingale their made a few happy remarks, congratulating the school on their progress, and inciting them to continued exertions in the future. He was followed by Mr. D. L. Owen and Prof. W. P. Jones, two of the Trustees, in short speeches expressing their satisfaction with the high degree of scholarship shown by the examinations. Dr. Blackburn made some brief remarks in his facetious way, and gave the young people sound advice.

Sixty-five scholars have been in attendance since the school opened. Of these about three-fourths were passed to the higher classes, the remainder being conditioned in some one study, and in a few instances in two. This is a very gratifying result, as the material taken in on the list of May was of such a heterogeneous nature that the Trustees were not very sanguine of success in immediate organization of graded classes.

classes.

JEFFERSON.

The closing exercises of the Jefferson High School, which is situated on the Plank Road, about one mile west of Irving Park, took place Thursday night. The room in which the performances were held was finely trimmed with floral decorations. The exercises were gratifying, both to the teachers and patrons of the school. The school is graded, and an able corps of teachers employed.

NORWOOD PARK.

The closing exercises of the Norwood Park public schools took place Thursday evening in the Reformed Church. The exercises consisted of music, dialogues, etc., and were very creditable to the officers of the school who originated the plan.

the plan.

The "May Queen," by the young ladies of the school, was well rendered, as was also "The Way to Do It," by Herbert Walensley; the "Flower Girt," by Ida Guilbert, and a recitation

LAPORTE, Ind., June 26.—This evening witnessed the second annual commencement of the Laporte High School in the large and commodious room of the High School building. It was completely filled, and a great many went away without gaining entrance. Following is the brogramme: March from Fanst by Misses Whitmore, Ross, Hanser, and Kimberly; greeting chorus, "Come Away," by the school; prayer by the Rev. O. F. Fain; "The Justifiable Shrew," by Miss Sarah Geason; "Education Does Not Iucrease Wickedness," by E. W. Coplin; overture, "Tompla," by Misses Whitmore, Ross, Kimberly, Bradley, and Prof. Von Weller; "Let Us Try This New Plan," by Misse Eliza Darling; "Oh! Fie Upon This Single Lafe! Forget It." Miss E. L. Hews; "If You See Three Boys Together, Thresh 'Em." by Hiram Rose; Tramp Chorus; "Every High School Should Have a Reading-Room," by May L. Phelps: "Compulsory Education," by Moses Fillhemier; pianoforte selections, by Moses Fillhemier; pianoforte selections, by Mose Hauser, R. L. Early, and Prof. Von Weller, "Drawing in Public Schools," by Miss A. F. Hammond; "Truth Severe, by Fair Fiction Dressed," by R. L. Early; chorus, "Daughter of Error," by the school; conferring diplomas. The graduates were Moses Fillhemier, R. L. Early, Miss A. F. Hammond, and Miss May L. Phelps. The song "America" was sung by the school, and the exercises closed with a benediction by the Bev. O. F. Fain.

THE MANKAKEE MIGH SCHOOL.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, III, June 28.—The graduating exercises of the High School took place in the Prestyterian Church this foremon. The class of 1874 consists of the following: Leonora Clark, Salutatorian; Miss Susie Stiles, Miss Mary Paddock, and Miss Lettita Carmichael, Valedictorian. The Rev. Mr. Barnard made an interesting address to the class.

WAUKEGAN HIGH SCHOOL.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKEGAN HIGH SCHOOL.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

The Church was well filled by acquaintances of the graduates are all residents of the school having comple Dy Miss Jossie De Derriu.

LAPORTE HIGH SCHOOL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribuns.

LAPORTE, Ind., June 26.—This evening wit-

haps less meritorious, institutions of learning to other cities.

The names of this first graduating class are: Miss Littlen M. Deunis, Miss Nellie L. Curties, Miss Edition M. Deunis, Miss Nellie L. Curties, Miss Emma L. Jones, and Miss Alice Turner, all of Wankagan.

Each one read an original essay, which did great credit to the respective authors in a strictly literary sense, while their appearance and manner were singularly free from the too common school-girl frivolities of rhetorical dights and classical quotations. Easy, graceful, and self-poised, each won the appliance and similation of the large audience. The essay of Miss Jones was especially sprightly and viracious, full of telling hits at many reforms and reformers, and was, withal, exceedingly well delivered. The validatory of Miss Curties, first in the class, was feelingly delivered, and with impressive effect.

vale lictory of Miss Curtuss, 1872. In the class, was feelingly delivered, and with impressive effect.

The address of Mr. Stebbings, of Englewood, was scholarly, pointed, very appropriate, and was well received.

Prof. Pract was thoroughly taken by surprise by the presentation of some elegant presents from the pupils, at the hands of a beautiful little girl, and her neat little speech, and the immediately following presentation by Judge Biodgett, in behalf of the church where the Professor had served as Sanday-School Superutendent, quite overcame him. He railled in a beautiful and impressive acknowledgment, and gained great emphasis to the good opinion in which he is universally held. His address to the graduating class pointed to heart-culture as of infinitely greater importance than mere mental or intellectual acquirements. In school, church, Sunday-school, society, and the whole community, his influence has been that of a firm, courteous, earnest, well-balanced and true Christian gentleman, and highly-cultured scholar; and few expect his place to be entirely filled in all these easentials.

The Waukegan Cornet Band furnished the music for the occasion.

Judge Blodgett, Judge Turner, Senator Upton, come of the friends of the classes and speaker, as well as the other classes of the High School, graced the flower-decked rostrum, the graduating class and Principal forming the centre. I append the

Prayer The Rev. E. H. Curtis
Essay—Memory Alice Turner
Essay—Progress in Thought Lillian M. Dennis
Essay—Where Is My Place? ... Emma Louisa Jones
Essay—Time, the Destroyer, with
the Valedictory Address Nellie Louise Curtiss
Presentation of Dilomas—By F. E. Clarke, Esq.
Address of the Principal H. S. Pratt

Address of the Principal. H. B. Pratt Address—The Rewards of Scholar-ship. H. B. Stebbings, Eq.

REAPERS AND MOWERS.

Cincinnati Industrial Exposition.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, June 24, 1874. Cincinnati has at least one feature to give it prominence among all the cities of the country,
—its great Industrial Exposition. This annual
Exposition, we think, is an honor and an advertisement coveted all over the country. Among those who have most jealously contended for the prizes of this show are the manufacturers of agricultural implements. Last year the Champion people of Springfield, Ohio, were dissatisfied with the awards, claiming that they should be made only after fair practical tests all around, in the presence of compotent judges, and not on the judgment of men who might have a chance to see them only in a state of rest in a building.

to see them only in a state of rest in a building. In view of these representations, the Exposition authorities decided to have the practical tests, this year, in harvest time, the judges, however, to express no opinion until the right time—during the Exposition in September. The following circular was therefore issued:

The Board of Commissioners, in response to suggistions made by exhibitors and manufacturers of agricultural machinery, will hold an exhibition, in the field, of mowers and respers, commencing June 23, 1874, at some point contiguous to, and easily approached from the city, where the true working value of machinery can be fully shown. Fremlums will be awarded for the best mower, best mower and resper combined; best reaper and mower, with aff-rake.

Separate and distinct premiums to be awarded for best as to mechanical construction, and also for work performed. Judges will be invited from different parts of the United States, and it is the aim of the Commissioners to make this exhibition an occasion of great benefit to the agricultural interests of the country.

Full particulars will be promptly communicated by

Full particulars will be promptly communicated by didressing either of the undersigned.

Respectfully,

BERT, REGLESTON,
CLEMENT OLEMBER,
GROW, JONES,

Committee on Agriculture.

The tests were made during Tuesday and Wednesday of this week on fields of wheat and clover in this county, 12 miles north of the city. officers and committees of the Exposition had their tents pitched in the fields. Judges were duly appointed, and, in the presence of the man-ufacturers and their agents, and quite an assem-bly from the city, and many farmers, the trials

were made.

The most marked peculiarity of the affair was the absence of the machines of the challenging parties, the "Champion," of Springfield, O. There had been correspondence on the subject of There had been correspondence on the subject of a somewhat personal nature between the Company and the Exposition authorities, which was not shown to the reporters. However, the "Champion" failed to put in an appearance, although only three hours' travel from the spot. The machines in contest were:

"Johnston," Johnston Harvester Company, at Brocknort, N. Y.

"Clipper," Clipper Mower and Reaper Company, Yonkers, N. Y.

"Dorsey," A. Pritz & Co., Dayton, O.

"Buckeye," Aultman & Co., Akron, O.

"Buckeye," Aultman & Co., Akron, O.

"Superior," Superior Manufacturing Company, Wheeling, W. Va.

"Excelsior," Hoover & Co., Miamisburg, O.

The judges were:

"Superior," Superior Manufacturing Company,
Wheeling, W. Va.

"Excelsior," Hoover & Co., Miamisburg, O.

The judges were:

1. A. M. McGee, Rushville, Ind; Charles Gano,
West Chester, Butler County, O.; James Kennedy,
Dayton, O.

2. Thomas Slade, Jones Station, O.; Chester M.
Poor, Springdale, O.; Thomas French, Avondale, O.

3. John W. Carr, Hamilton, O.; Goorge Clymer,
Newport, Ky.; Henry W. Stevenson, Cincinnati.

Throughout the trial the greatest interest was
in the contest between the combined self-rakers.
On the one side were arranged the Johnston,
Dorsey, and Excelsior, of the class of self-rakers known as the "Reel Rakes." On the other,
the Miller Table-Rake, attached to the wellknown Buckeye machine. The principles of
mechanical construction and operation involved
in what is called the Johnston or Reel Rake, as
well as the character of work it performs, are so
well known that it is unnecessary for me to
comment on them in this councetion. Miller's
Table-Rake is an invention of recent date, this
being the third harvest of the market. It is entirely different from these other machines in its
construction. It is fair to say of all the machines that, in both standing, and down,
and tangled grounds where they were
tried, the work was well done by all. Of course
the Buckeye machine attracted a large share of
the attention, on account of the novelty of its
construction; and it is due it to say that, with
the table-rake attachment, it seems to have
affected the minds of the spectators very favorably. In the compactness and regularity of the
gavel delivered, in the ease of its management,
in the simplicity of its construction, and it the
entire safety to the driver, it had decided distinction. The binders who followed the machines
were delighted with the Buckeye, because, in
the delivery there was no crossing of the grain
whatever. This Buckeye table-rake was
purchased on the ground by one of
the farmers whose wheat was cut.
But the machines all worked well, and all aitracted close attention. One o

1. Excelsior, dropper, 6 feet.
2. Superior, dappper, 5 feet 5 inches.
3. Clipper, dropper, 5 feet 6 inches.
4. Excelsior, self-raker, 5 feet.
5. Buckey, self-raker, 5 feet.
6. Dorsey, self-raker and mower combined, 4 feet

NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL ACT. Sr. John, N. B., June 26.—Thirty-six members have been returned favorable to the Government's non-sectarian School act, four against it, and one doubtful.

A Suake in a Snake.

From the Placer (Cat.) Herals.

While a farmer residing near Lincoln was mowing a piece of meadow land, a few days since, he discovered a large, yellow, striped snake. Acting upon the theory if you kill a snake you kill an enemy, he immediately dispatched it, when he observed the tail of another anake protruding from its mouthsome three or four inches. Upon further examination it was found that this monster of the swamps, probably after a fearful combat, had actually killed and swallowed, for the purpose of food, a snake, of another specie, of full his own size and length.

THE SYRACUSE HORRO

Fall of a Church-Floor.

Fourteen Persons Killed, and Between Fifty and Sixty Injured.

From the Syracuse (N. F.) Courier, June 24.

About half-past 9 o'clock last night the city was startice by the report that the floors of the pariors of the Central Baptist Churcu, corner of Montgomery and Jefferson streets, inad fallen in, and that hundreds of persons were killed and injured. The report spread like wilddre, and, in an incredibly short time, thousands of persons had gathered around the building. A church festival was in progress in the parlons of the church, which were situated in the second story in the rear of the main edifice. Around the room were located tables, on which were ice gream and cakes, and in the northwest corner was a flower-stand. The response of the church members to attend the festival had been most goderoins, and at least 300 persons were gathered in the parlors, while, as near as we can ascertain, there were some forty or fifty in the room under the pailors, which was used as the Sunday-school room.

Just as the enloyment was at its height and

were some forty or lifty in the room under the pailors, which was used as the Sunday-school room.

Just as the enjoyment was at its height, and while pleasure beamed from the joyrui faces of hundreds, enddenly, without a word of warning, the 300 human beings were

PRECIPITATED INTO THE BOOM BELOW.

while upon their doomed heads came thundering down the debris of the ceiling. The floors of the parlors were supported by joists, which ran from both sides of the room isto a stringer that stretched across the parlors, which was supported by iron rods leading to the roof. This stringer gave way and in consequence the floor fell upoarrying with it nuge timbers, rafters, and plaster. Into the yawning gulf of death fell 300 human beings, while apon them was pield a mass of broken timbers, burying them under the ruins. As soon as the nature of the calamity became apparent, hundreds of brave men rusned vigoronsly to the ruscue. Chief of Poice Davis was quickly at the resoue, and the Fire Department were summoned by the sounding of a general alarm. The streets were quickly filled with thousands of people, who gathered with desparon their countenances anxious to aid is the work of rescue. The work was slowly performed at first. Darkness brooded over the scene, adding to the

at first. Darkness brooded over the scene, adding to the

OLOOK AND HORROR

of the calamity. Soon the police were at work with a will, aided by hundreds of volunteersaxes, saws, and jack-screws were obtained from the Binghamton Raitroad shops, and, with the aid of these, the work of rescue progressed. A great many women and children who were in the pariors, and who were not buried in the debris, were rescued with comparatively slight injuries. Some were able to crawl out, however, without aid, while others were so injured and prostrated by fear and excitement as to be utterly helpless. All the while the streets were filled with the ismentations and wailings of those whose friends were buried in the ruins. Mothers and fathers ran frantically about, calling for their children—shouting for some one to save them.

Husbands, whose wives were in the doomed room, rushed into the ouilding at the peril of their lives, on intent rescuing loved ones. The Herculean efforts of the brave rescuers at last overcame the huge obstacles of the mass of broken timbers and rubbish, and then the awful fact was disclosed that the scene of desolation was accompanied by death.

The first dead body removed was that of a little child, whose head was cruelly crushed by falling timber. The work proceeded until POURTEEN RODIES

were recovered from the building, and fifteen or twenty whose injuries may prove fastal. All the houses in the vicinity were thrown open, and the seriously injured were conveyed inside of them until they should be removed by friends. The office of Dr. A. J. Dallas was converted into a hospital, in which the dead and wounded were carried, as were the offices of Drs. Pease, Mercer, and Sheldon. All the physicians of the city were quickly on hand to offer their services.

No words can express the gloom that pervaded the community as the horrible nature of the calamity became apparent to the face of every one, as, with an excitement that rendered them breathless, they learned the full extent of the calamity. Below we publ GLOOM AND HORROR

been the cause of death, desolation, and woe,

THE HILLED.

Dr. C. E. Wainwright,
Gussie Carpenter, 19 Church street,
Minnie Collins, 13 years old, killed on birthday,
Mrs. James M. Crow, Irving street.
Mrs. A. O. Veeder, of Utica,
Gracie Holmes, teacher in Townsend School, and
daughter of S. N. Holmes, Eaq.

Oktrander, boy about 8 or 10 years et a

Miss Minnie E. Thomas, 69 Montgomery street.

Hattle Leonard, 6 years of age.

Hattie Leonard, 5 years of age.
Miss West, reported dead.
Mrs. E. A. Barnes.
Lulu Horton, 12 years old, 40 East Jefferson.
John Austin, photographer.
Mrs. J. E. Karr, 99 Warren street.

dead.

Mrs. Lealle, \$2 Onondaga street, legs badly injured.

Miss. Lizzle Austin (daughter of John Austin who
was killed), badly injured.

Mrs. Leon, Philadelphis, internal, probably not seri-Lavalette Garrison, boy about 10 years old, bruised

juries slight.
Mrs. McElroy, 171 East Raffroad.
Miss Salina Graham, of Geddes, back.
Freddy Burdick, boy, badly hurt.
E. Austin Barnes, several injuries, and arm broken,
Miss Martha Hawas, 119 East Railroad street, slight-

Miss Martha Hawes, 119 Rast Railroad street, slightly bruised.

A. J. Davis, back and hip, slight.
Miss Dollie Starr, 17 years old, internally.
Miss Westoott, shoulder.
Miss Towne, head and face.
Miss Addie Bentley, deep out in the head.
Mrs. Bentley, 49 Clifford street, not serious.
Mrs. Carpenter, slight.
Miss Reagan, living with Damon Coats.
John Mead, with Weed Sewing Machine Company, injuries in bowels, severe.
Mrs. Albert Farnum, haby, and nurse girl, are injured slightly.
Miss Fiorence Wells.
Mrs. Wainwright, severely prostrated.
Riley V. Miller, not serious.
Frank Candes, baddy huet.
Bev. Dr. Eddy, not serious.
Miss Ada Gay, 15 years old, baddy hurt.
Miss Gerits Fulmore, not sarious.
Mrs. Winnie, serious.
Mrs. Winnie, serious.
Mrs. Hibbie Hodge, 21 Grape street, side severely jammed.
Mrs. Patterson, leg broken and internal injuries.

Miss Josie Smith, Smith's Hotel, badly injured internally.

Mrs. Smith, Smith's Hotel, injured.

Mrs. Smith, Smith's Hotel, injured.

Mrs. Smith, Smith's Hotel, injured.

Mrs. Bed, Cedar street, slightly.

Miss Billings, Offord street, not seriously.

Miss Bary Gibbins, 87 Bast Fayste street, badly.

Anna Bistes, of Homer, slightly.

Mrs. Clark, Myers' Block.

Mrs. Hotel, Mrs. Block.

Mrs. Hughes, 631 Marcellus street.

Joseph Paimer, Contreville, slight.

Mrs. Fennel, of Geddes, badly injured.

Mrs. Alics Bostwick, Irving street, ankle broken.

Mrs. Ballou, Irving street, severe.

Mrs. Human, East Railroad street.

Mrs. Human, East Railroad street.

Mrs. Bailou, Irving street, severe.
Mrs. Himman, East Railroad street.

SCRES AND INCIDENTS.

The scene which met the eyes of the reporters beggars description. The ruins within the church bore terrible evidence to the destruction and death which had been brought upon those within, while the excited thousands outside could only stand and gaze at the building. Mothers ran to and fro, moaning and crying, "Oh, my poor children! They are dead! "Where's my little gul?" "Have you seen my darling boy?" Men were inquiring in broken accents for their wives, and wives were besechingly saking for information of their husbands. One man gazed upon the dead body of an idolized gul, and cursed God with a terrible bitterness. "This," he said. "is what comes from worshiping God!" Of course at such a time it was idle to remonstrate, and yet some attempted to reason with him.

A blind woman, Mrs. John Davis, was on the floor at one of the tables, when the crash came. She says the first she knew she went down, down. Then she heard the people crying and groaning. People were shouting "God, have mercy on my soul!" "God, forgive my sins!" Others she heard complaining of their injuries, saying, "Oh my back!" "Oh my back!" Some one said they wondered she got out without being injured. "Oh, God did it," she replied.

Mr. J. Page Munvo was at one of the flower-tables in the southwest corner of the building. The portion of the floor on which he stood did not fall entirely down. He had just expressed to a lady his belief that the floor would give way, though he had no particular reason for thinking so. The lady, being somewhat heavy, said if it fell it would give way where she stood.

ly had she uttered the words when it me

A young lady spoke to another saving, "I feel as though something was going to appear to believe this floor will give way!" site fell as strongly impressed that sane walked out of the church just in time to avoid the fall.

A. J. Davis sat at a table with his little cast on his knee. As the floor gave way they was down into the middle of the room. He has was bent forward on the table and held in a vice, white heavy timbers pressed against he back and sides, making it impossible for him to though a special saving a series of the same to be save to keep this right sum.

Dr. Wainwight must have been on the last as no bones were broken and so serious brustappear. The physicians express the same to same the was suffocated. As he lay at the undertaker's he looked as though alceping peacefuly.

Most of the children were in a room adjoins the main room, dressing for an eld-folks concert, or the list of injured would have been meterially increased.

The firemen and police worked till a late boar when it became evident that the bodies were all out. A guard of six policemen was then placed around the building by Chief Daris and lept there all night.

The caurch was erected according to the plane of H. N. White, architect, Means. Dickman a Gillett being the carpentars.

Further Particulars.

From the Syracuse Stanfard, June 14.

OEFIING READY FOR THE CONCERT.

There were probably not half a dozen people on the first floor when the accident occured feweral of the children who were to take per in the concert had just dressed and proceeded apparents into the man anditionum to listen to concert when the catastrophe occurred. Have tide of people commenced flowing toward to auditorium five minutes eachier the arms might not have occurred.

The Rev. Mr. Dowling and his wife and break-or-in-law were carried down with the test to all escaped injury. The Rev. Mr. Dowling, a soon as he could reach the street, an own Montgomery to East Genesee street, and one shurch; do go and help them!" He went to the engine house of No. I and called apon the firmmen to come to the recome immediately.

The fire alarm was struck and the engine taken down under the impression that the bunding might possibly take fire. But hoping a fears on this score were averted, and we are spared from adding burning to the horror and terrors of the scone.

rears on this score were averted, and we as spared from adding burning to the horron at terrors of the scene.

The civine way.

Those who went down with the wreck has different stories to report. Some say they we down suddenly, and others report a gradual sinking. The middle of the floor dropped fast the joust seeming to give way at that pois sinking. The middle of the floor dropped fast the joust seeming to give way at that pois Many of the ends of the joust are still in the original plane from both sides, down which is people slipped.

Several parties hung to the second-stry we down and climbed out and jumped to the gross. One young man named Stancel, as soon as jumped out of the second-story window, receded to break in the first-story gian through foat that the people might suffocate.

The roof of the building did not fall in as seven at the joist and plastering attached.

THE DEAD TAKEN OUT.

As fast as the dead were taken out they were conveyed into ore of the houses is the reduity, and there the most heartrending scases foolplace. Fathers and mothers would come rushing in exclaiming:

"Oh my child? Is my child dead!"

And when they looked on the corpers of its little ones, and the terrible truth dawned we them, their grief made eyes unused to have pour out rivers of water.

The little Burdick boy, when being bornets neighboring residence, missted he was not had but—"where is my poor mother? Get her only get her out, won't you?" Mrs. Burdick was among the injured.

The little Horton girl was dead when take out. As she was taken through the crowd, he beautiful auburn hair, falling myinglets over the arm of the one who bore her, her elegant whis clothing, all attracted attention and created the profoundest sympathy.

Awonas rentaring a long time. In was strong men trued to lift the timbers and resulter han bour they failed. For full three-quarters and hour they failed. Her name was Josie Smith.

The Rev. Dr. John Dowling, of New Lore, a visit to his son, the paster of the church, we to his son's residence as

cident.

The physicians of the city lent every ance possible to the wounded, accomp them to their homes and giving them to

attention.

The Trustees and officers of the church seed to be everywhere present, striving, by bulabor and counsel, to relieve the sufferers. On zens also, as many as could get into the ross

labor and counsel, to relieve the sufferers. Gizens also, as many as could get into the roug gave all the aid in their power.

The last person was removed from the rules about midnight, and Capt. Seeley detailed average policement to watch the place.

Although careful search was made, it was thought by many that more of the dead will rebe found. The place will be thoroughly examined to-day.

The joy of those who went to the church as found their friends and knew no bounds. Habands and wives wept and kissed one another, children were clasped again and again to the parents' arms, and many families went homes joicing, every link unbroken.

The lateness of the hour after gathering their tails of this sad disaster, only excelled in the mals of Syracuse by the great powder-explass of August 21, 1841, makes a sketch of the killed next to impossible.

Dr. Wainwright has resided in Syracuse to year, except an absence of a year of Buffesome five years ago. He was one of the bar physicians, had a large practice, and was grady esteemed by all who knew him, especially by impatents. Five feet ten and well built, he was the picture of physician manhood one moment the next a corpose.

Mrs. James M. Grow was born and reased and she was a most estimable lady, whom to know was to love and esteem. The two dear imposting the leaves motherless, and her human mother, and brother, have lost a jewel from the circle. But she was a conscientious and esteem. Grace Holmes, a daughter of S. K. Holms was one of the true to the search of the strue of the true of the strue of the stru

ance.
Miss Gussle Carpenter was a lovely residence woman, without ostens size, but full goodness and true wom salood. She was a nice of Mr. John M. Bra, 3, as was also his Veeder.

The dark spots of nature are almost always portraved on occasions even such as this, was the solemnity of the hour would seem to mand decent honesty. Before the dead to work of the solemnity of the hour would seem to mand decent honesty. Before the dead to work of the solemnity of the property of the solemnity definite to specify. Curse the vagabone would rob the dead.

The Convicted Police Commission

Sentenced.

Special Disease to The Chicago Triben.

New York, June 26.—Not since the Trial has there been such a crowd in the Com Oyer and Terminer as there was this morn to see what action Judge Brady would take the cases of the convicted Police Commission of the conviction. His trouble is a recurrent old difficulty, hemorrhage of the lung though he is some better to night, it is if he lives long. Ex. Mayor Hall, for fense, asked for an arrest of judgment technical ground that the prisoners were with the commission of a failouy and of misdemeanor. Judge Brady refuse tion and passed sentence, fluing such a sums were promptly paid.

The statute provides that the Judgment of the Governor a statement of the conviction, and that the Governor whether or not they shall be refirst thought that their conviction qualify the Commissioners from the status in the status provides that their conviction qualify the Commissioners from the status provides that their conviction qualify the Commissioners from the status provides that their conviction are first thought that their conviction qualify the Commissioners from the status provides that their conviction qualify the Commissioners from the status provides that their conviction are first thought t

BEEGHER

Theodore Tilto the Rev. Di

Why Tilton Withdre Church, and W

In Offense by Beech which the Latte to Name or teriz

Beecher Appea Save Him Tilton's Labors to

tempt to Have

And Why He fered to Appe Church fo

Sacrifice Tilton's Letter from Beech

Pardon, and

Bays Tilton, that I Kee

The Rev. Leonard Bason: D. of the Brooklyn Council:
Sin: I have carefully The unmerous and ex-

In producing to your in unpublished papers and I need first to state a few

forever ceased my attend I informed him of this det January, 1871, in the prese Mr. Francis D. Moulton. The rules of Plymouth (rness, and other similar or disposition to disregate them with a conscious desprotected rather than harm II. At length my absence of which not congregation, beside the February to excite commens from of the members him to a lamentable cham whereas my views continu

into a lamentable chan whereas my views continuing they had been for man though they had long bethough they had long bethough they had long bethough they had long bethough they changed from that early views of some of the me and officers of the same within the same time.

Other persons instinuate underignment to be to concern your of whereas, bouching they whereas, bouching they whereas, bouching they whereas, bouching they were a they whereas, bouching they are they whereas, bouching they are they are

I. O. Bowen, H. W. Boe Bowen had recalled.
V. In August, 1872, Machiner of Plymouth Clarent Company of the Company of t

wing and his wife and broth, ited down with the rest, but The Rev. Mr. Dowling, as i reach the street, ran down Sast Genesee street, exclaimor church people; my poor help them!" He went to the 1 and caled apon the fire-

at down with the wreck have report. Some say they went and others report a gradual dle of the floor dropped first, to give way at that point, of the jost are still in their a both aides, down which the

aken through the crowd, her air, failing in ringlets over the o bore her, her elegant white

who went to the church and a safe knew no bounds. Hiswept and knased one another, ped again and again to their
many families went home reunbroken.
THE DEAD.
the hour after gathering the desaster, only excelled in the maby the great powder-explosion
all, makes a sketch of thosecessibid.

il, makes a sketch of those cession.

has resided in Syracuse ten absence of a year at Buffalo go. He was one of the best of large practice, and was greatly to knew him, especially by his set ten and well built, he was yield manhood one moment—from was born and reared here, attimable lady, whom to know esteem. The two dear lettle notherless, and her bushander, have lost a jewel from their as a conscientions and earnest ready to go at the call of the

a daughter of S. N. Holmes, seet and best of young laties, in one of our public schools, all who made her acquaint-

arpenter was a lovely young osten-stion, but full of ne wom salood. She was a M. Bra. S, as was also Mrs.

AE YAMPINES.

of nature are almost always alons even such as this, whea the hour would seem to come by. Before the dead body of historing the gold watch are parson. They were driven by women. We hear of simher cases; but not sufficiently. Curse the yagabonds who

d Police Commissioners

d Police Commissioners
Sentenced.

seate The Chicago Tribuna.

so 26.—Not since the Tweed
as such a crowd in the Court of
as there was this morning,
on Judge Brady would take in
convicted Police Commission
harlick. Tammany politicisms
toe. Gardner only was present,
as sick yesterday soon after his
rouble is a recurrence of his
morrhage of the lungs, and
better to-night, it is doubtful
Ex-Mayor Hall, for the doe
arrest of judgment on the
hat the prisoners were charged
on of a feiony and convicted
Judge Brady refused the motence fining sach \$250. These
y paid.

des that the Judge shall sent
a statement of the cause of
at the Governor shall decid
they shall be removed from
we have been sont. It was a
their conviction would dis
fasioners from again holding
ow known that, after their

their conviction would dis-issioners from again holding own known that, after their respressions them. If the is littely that the Tamman them tried on some of the lictments and again resource on ad infinitum.

W YORK.

Beecher Appeals to Tilton to save Him from Exposure.

> Witton's Labors to Suppress the Publication of the Woodbull Scandal.

BEECHER-TILTON

Theodore Tilton's Reply to

the Rev. Dr. Bacon.

Why Tilton Withdrew from Plymouth Church, and Without Asking

for a Dismissory

Letter.

In Offense by Beecher Against Tilton

which the Latter "Forbears to Name or Characterize."

War Tilton Declined to Aid in the Attempt to Have the Church Inrestigate the Scandal.

And Why He Subsequently Offered to Appear Before the Church for Trial.

Beecher Charged with Willingness to Sacrifice Tilton's Good Name for the Muintenance of His Own.

Pardon, and "Humbling" Himself Before Him.

Letter from Beecher, Asking Tilton's

"Neither Patience Nor Charity," Says Tilton, "Can Demand that I Keep Silent."

The Ren. Leonard Bacon, D. D., L.L. D., ex-Moderate of the Brooklyn Council: Str.: I have carefully read your New Haven address concerning the late Council, and also your five easays on the same subject, just concluded in the Independent.

cluded in the Independent.

The numerous and extraordinary misrepresentations of my position which these writings of yours will perpetuate to my injury, if not cor-rected, compel me to lay before you the data for their correction, —misrepresentations which, on your part, are of course wholly unintentional, for you are incapable of doing any man a willful In producing to your inspection some hi therto

tupublished papers and documents in this case, I need first to state a few facts in chronological sequence, sufficient to explain the documentary sequence, enficient to explain the documentary syldence which follows: L After I had been for fifteen years a mem-

ber of Plymouth Church, and had become mean-while an intimate friend of the Pastor, knows-

Prompted by my self-respect, I immediately and forest censed my attendance on his ministry. I informed him of this determination as early as January, 1871, is the presence of a mutual friend, Mr. Francis D. Moulton.

The rules of Plymouth Church afforded me a choice between two matheds of retirement.

The rules of Plymouth Church afforded me a choice between two methods of retirement: One, to sak for a formal letter of dismissal; the other, to dismiss myself less formally by prolonged absence. I chose the latter. In so doing, my chief desire was to avoid giving rise to curious inquiries into the reasons for my shandoning a Church in which I had been brought up from boybood; and therefore I did not invite

so participate in a scannal. Mr. West had meanwhile discovered that my ame will remained on
the Church-roll; from which crommane he
determined to assime thir was still member,
and to
the Church-roll; from which crommane he
determined to assime thir was still so member,
and to
the Church-roll; from which crommane he
Accordingly, sow west later, he krought forward charges which were nominally against myself, but really acquait the Pastor, charge
drynouth flurch were "an indirect and nuisicere wethed of investigating one man under the
false pretense of investigating another."
If Pastor, desired my/cogroup and the pre-investigating one of the property
fith Pastor, desired my/cogroup and the pre-investigating one of the pastor of the pre-investigating one of a strong of the pre-investigating one of a strong of the pastor of the pre-investigating another.

If West, and I cheering yeave it. To this end
I wrote—with their pre-investigating another, or
of a participas and the pre-investigating of the pre-investigation of the control of the pre-investigation of the control of the pre-investigation of the control of the control of the pre-investigation of the control of t

the charges, I had been requested not to answer them.

After the public reading of the above report, I arose in the meeting, and said, in Mr. Beconer's presence, that, if I had slandered him, I would answer for it to his face; to which he replied, in an equally public manner, that he had no charge whatever to make adainst mr. YI. Next, growing out of the Church's singular proceedings in the case, came the Congregational Council of which you were Moderator.

The above facts and events—which I have mentioned as briefly as possible, emitting their details—will serve as a sufficient groundwork whereon to base the correction of the unjust and injurious statements which you have unwittingly given of my participation and responsibility in the case. With the Congregational theories and usages which you have so ably discussed, I have no concern; you are probably right about them. But, as to all the essential facts growing out of my relationship to Plymouth Church, you have been wholly misinformed, as you will see by the following proofs:

I. You say that I retired from the Church,

proofs:
I. You say that I retired from the Church, giving no announcement of my so doing to any proper officer; in other words, that I stole out secretly, letting no one in authority know of my purpose. Your language concerning me is as purpose. Your language concerning me is as follows:
His position was that he had terminated his membership four years previously,—not by requesting the Church (as by its rules he might have done) to drop his name from at role, etc.

name from sta roll, etc.
You then sak:

Is this the beautiful non-stringency of the covenant which connects the members of that Church with the body, and with each other? What sort of covenant is that which can be dissolved at any monent, not menty by mutual consent, nor by either party giving notice to the other, but juy a silent volition in the mind of either?

eithet?
The above is

A THOROUGH MISSTATEVENT
of the manner in which I left Plymouth Church.
On the very first occasion of my meeting the
chief officer of the Church after my retirement
from it, I gave notice to him of that retirement.
At a later period, I repeated this notice to other
officers of that body. In evidence of this fact,
I adduce the following extract from a recent
card by Mr. Thomas S. Shearman, Clerk of Plymouth Church, published in the Independent of

states, to dismiss myssil less formally by problem of the section of the section. These chains a chain of the reasons from my shadown from highlines in the chain of the beas brought in chain of the self-section of the subject by saking for a dismission for the subject by saking for a dismission frowing no published to discussive of my subject to the case. Several powerful reasons prompted into the following structure of my subject to the case. Several powerful reasons prompted into the following structure of my subject to the case. Several powerful reasons prompted into the following structure of my subject to the case. Several powerful reasons prompted into the following structure of my subject to the case of my subject to the several powerful reasons prompted into the following structure of the subject to the structure of the following structure of the subject to the subject t

I deeply regret having been misled into an act of nintentional in justice, and are all distance to a serious

denterly the statement inputed to me as unifiue and unjust to all parties concerned. Yours obediently,

The above-named calumny which Mr. T. G. Shearman thus retracted is but one of several faisehoods against my wife and myself which have been fostered by interested parties to explain the action of Plymouth Church-faise-hoods which, in some instances, have been corrected in the same way, and which, in others, skill await to be corrected, either in this way, or

IN A COURT OF JUSTICE.

HI You ask, "When did Mr. Tilfon casse te he responsible to the Plymouth Church," I answer that I first ceased my responsibility to that Church when I terminated my membership, four years ago. I afterwards voluntarily renewed my responsibility to the Church on the evening of Oct. 31, 1873, by appearing in person at one of its public meetings, and offering to answer then and there, in the Pastor's presence, the charge that I had alandered him. Less than two months ago, I still further renewed my responsibility to Pirmouth Church, as will appear by the following correspondence:

The Rev. Henry Word Reacher, Pastor of Plymouth Church, if Blen. S. B. Britcher, Pastor of Plymouth Church, if Blen. S. B. Britcher, Pastor of Plymouth Church, if Blen. S. B. Britcher, Pastor of Plymouth Church if Blen. S. B. Britcher, Pastor of Plymouth Church to the Church of which you are afficers, the following statement, which you are afficers, the following statement, other mode, private or public.

The Rev. Leonard Bacon, D.D., L.D., Moderator

namely: that of circulating and promoting scandals derogatory to the Circulating and promoting scandals derogatory to the Circulatin integrity of the Pastor, and injurious to the reputation of the Church.

My only stipulation concerning the trial is, that it shall not be head with closed doors, nor in the absence

shall not be beid with closed doors, nor in the absence of the Paster.

I regret keenly that the Moderator has imposed on me the necessity for making this communication, for mothing but necessity would actor it.

The practical good which I seek to schieve by this proposition is, that, whether accepted or declined, it will, in either case, effectually put an end forever to the Moderators, grave charge that Piymouth Church has been deprived through me of an opportunity to vindicate its Pastor, or that its Pastor has been by any act of mins deprived of an opportunity to vindicate himself. Truly yours,

To the above communication I received the following reply from the Clerk of the Church:

BROOKLYN, May 18, 1874. BROOKLYN, May 18, 1874.

DEAR STR: Your note of the 4th inst., inclosing letter addressed to Mr. Bescher, Mr. Halliday, and

letter addressed to Mr. Bescher, Mr. Banday, and myself, was duly received.
This letter has been read by Mr. Halliday, with whose concurrence it has been submitted to the Example of the manual of th

ecclesiastical misrepresentation which was the more grevious to me because it was subsequently accepted by the Council as authentic, and because it is still widely believed by the public.

II. Mr. Beecher's journal, the Christian Union, Published This Official Falshhood to a wide circle of readers, and took no notice of the correction which I addressed at the time in a brief note to the Council. Let me ask you to weigh the peculiar gravity of this omission by that journal. Mr case, as presented to the Council by the two protesting Churches, was cased by them, not on any private or accurate knowledge of the facts, but solely on the published misstatements of those facts by Plymouth Church. I was described by the two Churches to the Council as follows:

Specific charges of grossly in-Christian conduct are presented against him by a brother in the Church, to which charges he declines to answer, etc.

You will remember that I promptly addressed to you a righty to the above, in which I used the following explicit words:

Gentleman of the Council, every man among you know that I did not decline to answer.

You, as Moderstor of the Council, courteonsly

Gentleman of the Council, every man among you knows that I did not decime to answer.

You, as Moderator of the Council, courteously gave me the ecclequastical reasons why my letters could not be officially laid before that body; but can you give me

ANY HONORABLE BRASON

why my desense should not have been published in the Christian Union? If every other American journal should be destroyed, and only the files of the Christian Union should remain, that journal's report of my case would represent me as a culpit, first, who had be a nummoned before the Church to answer for this calcumniation; next, who had been aummoned before the Church to answer for this calcumniation; next, who had devaded this summons by resorting to the safe shelter of non-membership; and last, who, on account of this moral policyonery, had been dropped from the roll. Such is the record which Mr. Beecher's journal contains of my case up to date.

the roll. Such is the record which Mr. Beecher's journal contains of my case up to date.

III. During the Council, sud when there seemed a probability that Plymouth Church would receive condemnation and be disfullow-shiped by the neighboring Churches, Mr. Beecher inspired a message from his Chunch to the Council, closing with these words:

We hold that it is our right, and may be our duty, to avoid the will incident to a public explanation or a public trial, and that such an excress of our discretion furnishes no good ground for the interference of other Churches, revealed see nasther retain within our fallowship, nor atomas by letter, as in regular standard, persons who bring open dishorm upon the Christian hame.

persons who bring open dishanor upon the Christian hame.

THIS ADROIT INSINUATION AGAINST ME is what you as Moderator of the Council, know to have been the furning-point in the fortunes of Plymouth Church before that triounal. The Council is verdict borrows almost these identical words. It says: "The acoused person has not been retuined in the Church, nor commended to any other Church." You, too, quote these words,—borrowed thus doubly from the Church's plea and from the Council's readict,—and you then logically say: "Therefore, the abnormal method in which the charges against him [ne] were disposed of was overlooked." In other words, the Council, on reading the above exonustory petition say: an testing that Church found in it the one and only ground for retaining that Church within the Congregational fellowship; and thus one and only ground was because Mr. Beccher's final appeal to the Council represented me as a person who had neither been retained in his Church, nor been recommended to any other, but who was dropped from the roll for bringing "dishongr on the Christian name." This document who was dropped from the roll for bringing "dishongr on the Christian name." This document who was dropped from the roll for bringing "dishongr on the Christian name." This document was accepted by you in good faith, and has since led you to point against me

THE FOLLOWING GEUEL WORDS:

The Plymouth Church [you say] made it known that they were no longer responsible for the dishonor

for such a dropping from the roll was erromunication from the Church.

You could never had intered the preceding injurious words against me, had not Mr. Beecher and his Church-Agents given you the materials for so doing by ingeniously putting before the Council a document which you as Moderator, interpreted as being only another way of Plymouth Church's saying that I had brought dishonor on the Christian name, and had therefore been excommunicated.

Do not misunderstand me. I will not say that, in my unsuccessful management of this unbappy scandal, I have brought no "dishonor on the Christian name,"—the one which, of all others, I most seek to honor, With infinite sorrow I look back through the last few years, and see instances in which, by the stality of my false position, I have brought peculiar "dishonor on the Christian name,"—if which I freely acknowledge, and hope yet to repair. But I solemnly aver—and no man shall gainsay me—that the reason why Plymouth Church avoided an investigation into the scandal with which I was charged was not because I, but Machiner on the Christian name."—had "brought dishonor on the Christian name."

BUT ANOTHER MAN,
had "brought dishonor on the Christian name."
And yet this other person, a clergyman, permitted his Church to brand me before the Council with an accusation which, had I been in his place and he in mine, I would have voluntarily borne for myself, instead of casting on another. another.
III. I will adduce a further instance by

in a letter which was put forth by him estensibly in my interest, and which I am already accused of having inspired. This leads me to disavow the declaration which I have last quoted, as insincere and at variance with the truth.

VI. Not to multiply instances needlessly, there is one other to which my self-respect compels me to silude with painful explicitness. In your New Hayen speech, you characterized Mr. Beecher as the most magnanimous of men, and in the context referred to me as a knave and a dog. You left the public to infer that I had become, in some despicable way, the creature of Mr. Beecher's magnanimity. Early in April last, I called Mr. Beecher's attention to the offensiveness and injuriousness of your statement, and informed him that I success and injuriousness of your statement, and informed him that I success and injuriousness of your statement, and informed him that I success to you the following letter;

BROWLETS. April 2, 1874.

with an easy way to correct it, involving no numiliation to his feelings, I addressed to you the following letter:

BROOKLYS, April 3, 1874.

The Fee. Leonard Racop, D. D.:

My Dran Sin: I have just been reading the Tribine's report of your Yals speech on the Brooklyn Council, in which occurs the following paragraph:

Another part of my theory is, that Mr. Bescher's magnanimity is unspeakable. I never knew a man of larger and more generous mind. One who was in relations to him the most intimate possible said to me, it I wanted to accurs his highest love. I would go into a Church-meeting and accuse him of crimes. This is his spirit. But I think he may carry it too far. A whose life is a tressure to the Church Universal, to his country, to his see, has no right to subject the faith in it to such a strain. Some one has said that Plymouth Church's deslings with oftenders is like Douberry's. The comparison was apt: If any one will not stand, let him go, and gather the guard and thank God that you are rid of such x knave. So of Lance, who went into the stocks and the pillory to save his dog from execution for stealing puddings and geese. I think he would have done better to let the dog die. And I think Mr. Bescher would have done better to let have let van geance come on the heads of his standerers."

Setting aside the satirs and mirth, if there he any criticiam directed toward me in these words in sobriety and earnestness, then I beg you' to do me the following

ACT OF JUSTICE:

Flease forward to Mr. Bescher the letter which I am now writing, and ask him to inform you, on lite word of honor, whether I have been his stander; whether I

In reply to the above letter, you sent me the following:

New Haven, April 10, 1874.

Theodore Ellion, Esq.:

Deas Siz: Not weing in Mr. Beecher's confidence, I have doubted what I ought to do with your letter writen a week ago. I was not—and am not—willing to demand of him snat he shall admit me to his confidence in a matter on which he chooses to be reticent. But, as the letter seems to have been written for him quite as much as for me, I have now sent it to him, without saking or expecting any reply.

With the best wishes for your welfare, I am, yours truly,

Lionard Bacon.

It is now between two and three months since I received from you the foregoing letter; and as I have not heard that Mr. Beecher has made a reply, either to you or to me, I am at last forced to the disagreeable necessity of borrowing a reply in his own words, as follows:

Recognized Inc. 1871.

ply in his own words, as follows:

BROOKLYM, JER, 1, 1871.

I saik Theodere Pilton's forgiveness, and
HUMBLE MYSHLE EFFORM HIM AF I DO METONE MY
GOD.

He would have been a better man in my circumstances
than I have been. I can ask nothing except that he
will remainber all the other breasts that would sche.
I will not plead for myself. I even wish that I were
desid.

H. W. BEKCHER.

The above brief extract from Mr. Beccher's
own testimony will be sufficient, without adduc-

Own testimony will be sufficient, without adduc-ing the remainder of the document, to show that I have just ground to resist the imputation that I am the creature of his magnanimity. In conclusion, the common impression that I have circulated and promoted scandals against Mr. Rescher.

have circulated and promoted scandals against Mr. Beecher

IS NOT TRUE.

I doubt if any other man in Brooklyn, during the whole extent of the last four years, has spoken to so few persons on this subject as I have done. A mere handful of my intimate friends—who had a right to understand the case—are the only persons to whom I have ever communicated the facts. To all other persons I have been dumb,—resisting all questions, and refusing all explanations.

If the public have bereforce considered my silonce as inexplicable, let my sufficient motive be now seen in the just forbearance which I feltmorally bound to show to a man who had sent me a written and absolute apology.

But my duty to continue this forcearance ceased when the spirit of that apology was violated by my injury.

my injury

BY ITS AUTHOR OR HIS AGENTS.

These violations have been multiply in the future,—forcing me to protect myself against them in advance,—particularly against the cunning devices of the Clerk of the Church, who, acting as an attorney, appears to be conducting this business against me as if it were a case at Had the fair spirit which I had a right to

a quotation from a letter which I had occasion to address to Mr. Beacher, dated May 1, 1874:

But Mr. F. B. Carpenter mentions to me your saying to him that, under certain conditions, involving certain disavowals by me, a sum of money would or certain disavowals by me, a sum of money would or certain disavowals by me, a sum of money would or certain disavowals by me, a sum of money would or certain disavowals by me, a sum of money would or could be raised to sand ma, with my family to Russon.

THE COMET. Its Present Appearance, as Seen Through the Telescope.

Where it is Going; and "What it is Coming To." The "Wandering-Jew" Type of

The accompanying diagram shows the appearance of the comet at 10 o'clock on the evening of Tuesday last, the 23d inst., inverted from a view through the Grand Equatorial at the Demborn Observatory. The distinctness of vision was materially interfered with by the moon, which was much brighter than the Comet.

In the telescope the tail appears to be below the comet, the rays of light being crossed in the tube. The position in the diagram is that presented to the naked eye; the tail being directed a little to the right of the zenith. The arrow indicates the position of an upright line in the heavens at 10 o'clock in the evening; it does not

Existence.



The head of the comes (often called the nueleus) is represented by the oblong white spot, about a quarter of an inch in diameter in the lower part of the figure; our calculations show that the spheroidal mass, thus indicated, is about

than this quantity, so that it would favorably with the largest of the plane volving between the orbits of Mars and That largest unnested is exceeded 850 volume by the moon; and if its density be the same as that of the moon, then would be equal to that of the comet, if it had an averge density 16 times less than hydrogen at the earth's surface.

A ventron Fibro of and systematical in a parabolic orbit with the sun at its could only do so, in sole obedience to the tion of the sun, after beying fallen tone from an infinite distance. But that we quire an infinite time, which is the sam as saying that it could never happen, this and other comets which describe to bolic curve, can only do so because they

as saying that it could never happen, this and other comets which describe the bolic curve, can only do so because they ing in chedience to some other force as to that exerted upon them by the sunwords, the parabolic center has been around some other star than obefore it entars the solar and a necessary corollary to this state the following, that "the counct which deparabols within the solar system less twist around some other star." The promet is thus a visiting member of the confession of the state of the solar system less "Wandering Jow," that finds no abiding one more than to the reet. It is a "Wandering Jow," that finds no abiding among all the communities visited, and lose its forlornly-adventitious character tuitous approach to some planetary atternation of the state of the state

THE LATE INDIAN RAID.

E. Cor

And the control of th

As Regards the Currency Question.

Discussion of the Whole Subject.

Paying the Bonds in Greenbacks.

The 5-20 Bonds--- The Legal-Tender Act.

The Nature and Functions of Money

How an Irredeemable Currency Operates.

Letter from Charles Shackleford, Esq., of Bloomington, and Answer Thereto.

The many inaccurate statements published by the press in the East and Northwest about the tion of the Independent Reform Convention Springfield, on the 10th, in regard to the mancial question as compared with the resolu-ions of the Republican Convention held shortly hereafter, seem to demand a reply.

The platforms of the two Conventions on the

ce question can be fairly stated to be: The tire the legal-tender currency. The Independl-tender currency, interconvertible into low-est-bearing bonds, and, the abolition of the om circulation, and supplying their place with om care that on the light of public policy and be settled in the light of public policy. nal honor, and justice. In considering the

on the subject of legal-tender issues, the fund-ing of the floating debt into 5-20 bonds, and the establishment of the National Banks. In the declared to be legal-tenders for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and were "receivable in payment of all loans made to the United States:" which it was, without question, intended that principal of the 5-20 bonds could be re-med in that currency, at the option of the ment, five years after their date.

The Government having adopted this policy and compelled its acceptance by the people, it was acquiesced in by the masses as the settled

and compelled its acceptance by the people, it was acquiesced in by the masses as the settled policy of the nation, to be continued at least until the year 1882, when the first issue of 5-20 bonds would mature. The Government made this coverant with the citizen, and the people, accepting it, incurred large indebtedness individually, and contracted municipal and corporate debts on long time, on a greenback basis. The approximation of legal tender to gold has appreciated all these debts, and, at the same time, diminished the value of property of all kinds. In acting upon the proclaimed policy of the Government in 1862, the people had the right to assume that it would be honorably continued, and that enough currency would be kept in circulation to maintain fair values of property and meet the demands of legitimate trade. But the Republican party,

IN REBACH OF FUBLIC FAITH, established the system of National Banking—withdrew the public money from the channels of trade, and substituted, to a limited extent, a different, an inferior and expensive commercial medium of exchange, which not only takes from the people the brokers rates for borrowing, but also compels the payment of gold-interest to the banker, whose capital is, by this legislation, increased by nine-tenths. This change in the financial policy not only increased the burdens of the people, but was followed by the withdrawal from circulation of a large amount of currency, contracting the circulating medium so enormously that the wheels of commerce have been clogged, two disastrous panies have ensued, and the businessmen of the country, in the absence of relief, look forward to general bankruptcy as inevitable; it has made money bear high rates of interest, and has unjustly placed the debtor in the power of the creditor.

The Republican party made this change of the contraction of the creditor.

he creditor.

The Republican party made this change of

the creditor.

The Republican party made this change of front in the interest of capital, and to the oppression of the masses; agreed to pay in gold the principal of the 5-20 bonds, and established an oppressive and dangerous monopoly in money by the creation of National Banks; and, in making this change, that party and Congress repudiated their agreements with the people. Instead of keeping the people's money in circulation, they withdraw and canceled it, and forced them to take the banker's money, or do without currency. They were compelled to take this currency, and, at the same time, required to pay tax in gold for the privilege. The tax now paid or the bonds of the National Banks in gold amounts to \$28,777,740 annually,—more than 8 per cent on the circulation furnished by them,—a clear bonus of that amount to a privileged and exclusive class of capitalists.

The policy of the independent party of this State is to deprive the National Banks of this gratuity, this enormous protective tariff, and turn it from the hands of the bankers into the treasury of the people, with a view to specie-resumption in the future. They propose, if possible, to make the propose of the public press in all the money-centres of the nation.

The proposition. as a measure of retrenchment, looks to public good. Who can hope for specie-resumption, or the liquidation of our debt, when such enormous subsidies are granted to wealth,—when so much of the public money is stolen? Those who wish a safe and honorable return to a specie-basis can readily see that, by the reduction of our interest-bearing debt, and an increase of the legal-tender currency to an amount sufficient to answer the commercial wants of the people, we can, without seriously disturbing the values of property and the foundations of our vast inter-State trade, gradually, by this process, provide for the restoration of a specie standard during the next eight years. And this, too, is the only way that the credit of the nation in Europe can be maintained, and the luterest one

How can the Government safely satisfact How can the Government safely retire the legal-tender circulation, and, at the same time, keep its honorable engagements with the people, pro-vide for its annual expenses, and the interest on its bonded debt? What are the people to have in exchange for their products; what in sales of real estate?

in exchange for their products; what in sales of real estate?

It is one of the functions of Government to furnish the citizen with the medium of commercial exchange, and to regulate by law what shall be a legal tender for the payment of debts. In exercising this right, as in the exercise of all sovereign power, the wants and necessities of the people should be paramount. In supplying the citizen with currency, it is also the duty of the Government, if possible, to furnish the same of a kind most convenient and suitable to the ends in view, and in a way least burdensome to the people. Each sovereign Fower exercises its own discretion in the exercise of this function; and, in this Government, the people have, by their representatives, the right to determine the kind of currency they will have. Twelve years ago our Government adopted the legal-tender issue as the proper currency for our home-commerce. It is true that it represents the finating debt of the nation, but it answers all the purposes of commercial uses,—pays debts, and has the strongest backing of any paper ever in use in this country. The people have the right to demand that it shall be issued in such amount as will meet the demands of trade and

The enormous contraction of the circulating medium already effected has brought about two disastrons panics, and the proposed appreciation of our debts, by changing the basis of our indebtedness from the accepted currency, to a gold standard is simply a proposition from the creditor that his debtor shall suspend payment and permit the confiscation of his estate. It means paralysis in trade, the suspension of all public improvements in the West, the closing of factories, tax-sales, repudiation of public debts; and, worse than all, it is bad faith toward the citizen. An immediate return to specie-payments, or a continuance MAINTAIN FAIR VALUES OF PROPERTY. pudiation of public debts; and, worse than all, it is bad faith toward the citizen. An immediate return to specie-payments, or a continuance of the present constipated condition of trade, superinduced by an insufficiency of currency to meet its demands, means the sale of one-half of Chicago, and new owners for its mansions and business-houses; the sale of one-fourth of the real estate in Illinois, at less than one-half its value; and the bankruptcy of a majority of the merchants and tradesmen in the West, as well as the suspension of every manufactory in the East, accompanied with bread-riots and public disorders in the cities.

And yet, because the people of this State protest against the sacrifice as

USELESS AND CRUEL.

and demand an increase instead of a diminution of the means sherewith they can pay their debts, they are Jeaounced as Repudiators and Communists. Men engaged in this movement, looking to reform and relief from the oppressive and unnecessary burdens which capital has placed upon their shoulders, have hoped for words of aid and comfort from the journalists of the West; but a large number of them seem to feel more sympathy for the banks and bondholders than for the debt-oppressed and tax-ridden masses.

Chas. Shackleford.

Inasmuch as Mr. Shackleford has stated the whole groundwork upon which the currency mis-takes of the present day are based, and since it is the same, in substance, as the Pendleton-But ler heresy of 1868, with hardly a variation there from, we shall proceed to answer him with the same arguments we employed to meet and over-throw that delusion in the campaign of that year. As Mr. S. commences his argument by assuming that it was originally intended that the 5-20 bonds might be paid in legal-tender notes, and as this is still the central idea of the inflationists foundations for such an assumption.

The law authorizing the first 5-20 loan was passed Feb. 25, 1862. It is as follows:

multiple of 80, with the Treasurers of the United States, or either of the Assistant Treasurers, and large of the States of the Canaly, who shall thereupon sinus to the holious an equal amount of bound to the United States of the Canaly, who shall thereupon sinus to the holious an equal amount of bound to the United States are under street, barring interest at the rest of a per centum per amount, payable sand-annually, and redoemable at the ability of the Treasury, and may be breakly and the Canaly of the Treasury, and may be redested from time to again.

Sinc, 2. And be if hurther enacted, That, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to from the Treasury of the Treasury to from the Treasury of the Treasury to from the Treasury to the States, our possible states and all and the Secretary of the Treasury to from the Treasury to the States, our possible state was passed there were no legal-tender notes. The suspension of specie payments had occurred only a few weeks before, and the premium on gold was less than 2 per cent. Silver still continued to circulate for small change, Everybody supposed that specie payments would be restored very soon after the close of the War. The law authorizing the 5-20 loan was like all the former laws authorizing loans, except that this was the first time the Government Lad made something besides gold and silver a legal tender. The 5-20 bonds could not have been sold at all if anybody had supposed that they were payable in anything but coin. The 10-40 loan was authorized by the set of March 3, 1864. This act contained a provision making the principal payable in coin. How it came to be drawn in that way is not known. The discrepancy between the two laws was not noticed until long after the War closed—in fact, not till the latter part of the year 1866. When the 10-40 5-per-cent loan was taken, the 5-20 bonds rose to a premium over them equal to the difference in interest, which would not have been the case if it had been supposed that the latter were payable in paper, worth at that time only 40 cents on the

dollar. Moreover, the act authorizing the 10-40 loan suthorized the Secretary of the Treasury to make the bonds bear 6 per cent interest,—"not exceeding 6 per cent" is the language of the law. It would have been the height of absurdity for Congress to call for a loan at 6 six per cent interest, the principal of which was payable at 100 cents on the dollar, if at that very time it had been borrowing money at the same rate of interest on bonds payable at 40 cents on a dollar, or whatever might happen to the value of the greenbacks at the time of be the value of the greenbacks at the time of payment. Such an act of folly was never heard of. The idea that the 5-20 bonds are payable in irredeemable paper is an afterthought. It was not the spirit of the contract. The spirit of the contract is the life of the contract, and any con-struction which excludes the spirit is a swindling

struction which excludes the spirit is a swindling construction.

Again, by the act of June 30, 1864, Congress authorized the issue of \$200,000,000 of Treasury notes bearing interest at 7 3-10 per cent per annum, the principal payable three years from date, in "lawful money," convertible after maturity into 5-20s bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum. If the 5-20s were also payable in currency, it is hardly probable that any person would voluntarily exchange a security bearing interest at 7 3-10 per cent for another bearing interest at 6 per cent, both being payable in the same kind of depreciated paper. The truth is, that the 7-30 currency bonds were made convertible into 5-20 gold bonds for the express purpose of giving them a higher character and value than they would otherwise have had.

But as a matter of fact the letter and the spirit of the contract do not differ from each other. A debt cannot be paid by the debtor giving his note for it. The greenback is the promise of the United States to pay so many dollars, without interest. The bond is the promise of the United States to pay so many dollars, with interest. To substitute greenbacks for the bonds is to reprulate the interest. The interest on a debt is often as valuable a part of it as the principal, and is always as essential a part. No-body denies that the interest is payable in gold. If it were proposed to pay the interest in greenbacks, all honest people would be ashamed of such a violation of the interest far worse than a partial one? Bear in mind that nothing is gained by paying the principal of the bonds in total repudiation of the interest far worse than a partial one? Bear in mind that nothing is gained by paying the principal of the bonds in greenbacks, for these must ultimately be redeemed in ccin, unless they too are to be repudiated. What would be the thought of Mr. A if he should borrow money of Mr. B, giving him his note bearing interest, and at maturity should tender him shother note bearing no interest? In the common transactions of life a man who should propose to discharge his obligations in that way would be expelled from business circles and forced into bankruptcy. If he should attempt to parley with his creditors, and to argue with them as a serious question that he had a right to pay his debts in that manner, he would be sent to the hospital to have his head bored for the simples. The only difference between the Government and a private debtor is, that the former has the power, the sheer brute force, to compel its creditor to take whatever it chooses in liquidation of its debt. It can compel him to take new notes for old ones, or to take pobble-stones, or oyster-shells, or anything which may be most convenient to itself and least convenient to the holder of its obligations; or it can refuse to pay anything. This is not a moral but a physical power. It is the same power which the highwayman exercises upon the road. He exercises it at his risk and peril. The Golowing article, from the New York Journal of Commerce, presents thus matter in a very clear light:

The CONTRACT.

Prom the New York Journal of Commerce.

The following article, from the New York Journal of Commerce, presents this matter in a very clear light:

THE CONTRACT.

Prom the New York Journal of Commerce.

What was the contract which is represented by the 5-20 bonds? Fainly this, that the United States, having received certain capital from the lenders, undertook to repay it at a period not less than five nor more than twenty years from date, with interest at 6 per cent, payable semi-annually. The Government, then, has the option of tendering payment to the holders at any time after the first five years have expired; and thus a considerable amount of the earlier issues may soon be payable. Everybody assents to this statement, and thus far there is no dispute. But here comes in the advocate of what we call repudiation, and exclaims, "Pay off the bonds as fast as the five years limit is reached with greenbacks, and thus save the interest." But what is a greenback note? It is a promise by the Government to pay so much money to the bearer without interest. That promise is to be kept only at the convenience of the Treasury, and the paper is thus virtual y irredeemable. To compel the holder of the bond to take this uncertain promise, without interest in exchange for a promise redeemable is a certain date with interest, is not payment of the debt; it is simply an exchange of vouchers. If the holder of the bond is willing to exchange it for another promise, then the affair is a matter of bargain; but suppose that he is unwilling to do it, and the bonds abould not be presented as called for? The only way to execute the plan would be to stop the interest on the bonds at the end of the five years, and thus to compel the holder of the bonds the amount in greenbacks, a law should be passed, simply sinopping the interest and allowing the owner to pay out his bond for its face as money to any one he might owe, and thus make those documents a legal tender? Would there be any repudiation in this? And how does this differ in any respect from the thing proposed? What is the

INEXPEDIENCY OF PAYING THE BONDS IN GREEN-BACKS.

If it is unlaweful to pay the 5-20 bonds in irredeemable paper, no argument is needed to show that it is inexpedient. The Almighty never ordined that dishonesty should prosper in the long run. All the moral and material forces in the universe conspire against the nation which violates her contracts. All governments are vulnerable: all are exposed to attack and liable to be overthrown. To meet the dangers of invasion or rebellion they must have money, and as no Governments are engaged in making money, but all in spending it, they must have recourse to loans in extraordinary emergencies. What chance of effecting a new loan will that Government have which has proclaimed in advance that it will ease paying interest on its

debts whenever it chooses, and that it will never fix a time when it will pay the principal? The South may secode again, and the Government will be powerless to prevent her secession. Any foreign nation may treepass on our rights, and we must pocket the insult or the loss, because the Government will have no monev to pay for ships, guns, soldiers, and no means of raising any. Issuing more greenbacks would not answer the purpose, for nobody would sell his produce or his services for them when it was known that they were not to be redeemed, even under penalty of the dungeon. The evil example of National dishonor would permeate society in every part, unsettling the foundations of commercial morality and prosperity. Let it be once established that the bonds are payable in the existing greenbacks, and the argument for issuing new greenbacks to the extent of the whole debt will be well nigh irresistible. Such a deluge of paper would send the whole country into bankruptoy and inflict losses upon private business far greater than the whole public debt. Again, the step from repudiation of interest to repudiation of principal is so small that it would surely be taken when the evils of a worthless currency were superaded to the evils of taxation. There is no moral difference between the one and the other. The same argument that enables a man to repudiate 6 per cent of his, obligations will enable him to repudiate the whole. When we reflect that the Government is abundantly able to pay, and that no necessity exists for repudiation of either interest or principal, and that none of the bonds in question are due for fifteen years, the folly and baseness of the plan are seen to be wholly gratuitous and superfluous.

IRREDEEMABLE PAPER.

But if it were laugful to pay the 5-20 bonds in

be wholly gratuitous and superfluous.

IRREDEEMABLE PAPER.

But if it were laughul to pay the 5-20 bonds in greenbacks it would still be inexpedient to do so, because that policy looks to an indefinite suspension of specie payments—an indefinite suspension of the era of irredeemable paper. If the greenbacks are to be shortly redeemed in gold, there is clearly no object in paying the bonds in greenbacks. The only way to effect any saving by the process will be to deliberately postpone the redemption of the greenbacks. That in itself would be an act of repudiation. There are, as there always have been, and perhaps always will be, certain persons in the community who believe that money can be made out of some caeap material like paper or leather, and that redemption in gold and silver is an idle and useless expense. Their theory is that the Government can stamp value upon that which has ro value itself; that it can call a bit of paper a dollar, and by its fiat make it a dollar in value. If our Government can perform this miracle it possesses the power of the Almighty, for He condivalue itself; that it can call a bit of paper a dollar, and by its fiat make it a dollar in value. If our Government can perform this miracle it possesses the power of the Almighty, for He could do no more. The assertion is preposterous, and almost blasphemous. Our revolutionary fathers tried to make their Continental currency pass for the equivalent of specie, but, as they were unable to redeem their "greenbacks," they became worthless. The French tried the same experiment with their assignats in the revolution of 1789, but failed. The Government passed terrible penal statutes; men were fined, imprisoned, and their property confiscated, and their heads were cut off, but all to no purpose. The more penalties were inflicted the faster the assignats depreciated, until a five-franc note was not worth a sou. The Government of the late Confederate States also trued the experiment. They declared their ship-plasters to be real money, and they passed stringent laws against the gold gambiers. They issued enough paper dollars to make everybody independently rich. But "before the close of the War the entire issue had become worthless, and their last campaign was made with the gold taken from the Richmond banks. If the Government of Jeff Davis did not make a thorough and satisfactory experiment upon the theory that money is the creation of law and not of labor, then it may be assumed that no such experiment is possiole.

such experiment is possible.

WHAT IS MONEY?

Gold is not a "promise to pay," but payment itself. It is a precious metal, possessing intrinsic value, obtained by hard labor, in limited quantities. It is regarded and taken by all nations as property without force of law and in spite of law, and is an equivalent for any kind of property. It is indestructible by fire or oxygen. Its scarcity and great specific gravity make a small quantity of it the equivalent of a large bulk of most other kinds of property. Hence it has been adopted as a standard of values by all nations. According to our mint coinage a dollar consists of 23½ grains of pure gold; a silver doilar consists of 417 grains. The Government can neither add to nor subtract from the exchangeable value of the dollar. If it increase the weight, the coin will purchase just so much more property; and if it decrease the weight, the dollar will exchange in the same proportion for less property. The purchasing power of the dollar is governed by its purity and weight. The alloy is subtracted and the weight computed, and then the value is determined; and it is in the power of no government in the world to arbitrarily change that value as to make the coin purchase more property than its quantity represents. Let us superument in the world to arbitrarily change that value as to make the coin purchase more property than its quantity represents. Let us suppose that a fool's-paradise were established somewhere on the irredeemable paper plan. The first thing done, of course, would be to make everybody rich by act of Congress, for when money can be made so easily and when nobody is called upon to redeem it with gold and silver, there would be no need of working for a living. After the existing stock of commodities which men find useful in life, such as provisions and clothing, had been consumed, the dollars would be found to be valueless. As each man would have all he wanted, nobody would exert himself to obtain more by tilling the soil or pursuing any other laborious

less. As each man would have all he wanted beach man would were all the wanted to be a second to

a glaring untruth. They first paid the Government

ONE HUNDRED CENTS

(or within a fraction of 100 cents) worth of property or services for the notes, and then they exchanged the notes for the bonds, as they were authorized to do by law. In the same way persons who had loaned gold on bond and mortgage, or invested it in business prior to the passage of the Legal-Tender act, and were compelled to accept depreciated paper in return for it, my should do so. It was greatly desired that they should do so. It was greatly desired that they should do so. It was greatly desired that they should do so. It was greatly desired that they should do so. It was greatly desired that they should do so. To say that these persons paid less than 100 cents on the dollar for the bonds is wholly untrue. The Government took a portion of their property when it issued the paper to its oreditors at par, The other nortion (that represented by the legal-tender notes which the latter had been compelled to received bonds for. The two portions together mode exactly 100 cents on the dollar. The Government had received both portions, and it was fair that it should give its bonds for both. Multiply this process by all the issues of legal tender notes that were made and we have precisely the same result. The Government itself depreciated the currency, took the benefit of the depreciation, or, in other words, realized a greater value each time from the notes than the people to whom it paid them—the first holder always receiving a greater value than the second—and then, to repair the evil consequences of its own act, offered to give gold-bearing bonds for its depreciated notes. But for this feature of convertibility the notes would have ceased to have any value, and the Government would have failed completely in its efforts to carry on the War.

The argument for paying the 5-20 bonds in green-back proceeds upon the assumption that the Legal-Tender act applies, as between the Government and its creditors. This is the begitning, middle, and end of it.

spectacle will be presented of a country always fulfilling its promises, yet never fulfilling them—always solvent, yet forever bankrupt.

CONSEQUENCES.

We have been at pains to thoroughly demolish the argument for paying the bonds in green-backs and for perpetuating an irredeemable currency, because it lies at the bottom of every other branch of the discussion, and because, in our judgment, it not only leads to repudiation, but is repudiation. And yet we readily agree that neither Mr. Shackleford nor any of his colleagues are in favor of repudiating any portion of the public debt, either of interest or principal. They have, however, been deluded with the ideathat an engraved promise to pay money is money, and hence that the national bonds can be paid with national engravings, and, what is even worse, that the Government ought to make no effort to enhance the value of either. Questions of national finance are not easily understood, especially when complicated with an irredeemable currency. That more or less confusion should prevail, wholly void of wrong intention, need not surprise us. But the penalties of violated law cannot be deferred on the plea of ignorance. Bankruptcy is bankruptcy, whether brought about in one way or another. Other nations have gone through the same perplexities that are now vexing us. Within the present century Great Britain has encountered successfully all the problems of an irredeemable currency and a huge national debt, and has faced the same cries that we hear in favor of "a moderate expansion of the currency," and of paying bonds in greenbacks. Ours is the only country which has met these questions on the basis of universal suffrage,—the only one in which their solution rests with the whole people, and not with the educated and privileged few. It will be a proud climax to the moral triumphs of the War, if we demonstrate to the world that we are competent to grapple the gravest economical questions, and solve them in accordance with wise and instrument which repudates its debts is n

laws of its own being, and must perish.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The next thing to be considered is the accusation brought against the National Banks. This accusation is not well stated by Mr. Shackleford; that is to say, it is not set forth in a way that a banker, or a person familiar with the National-Banking law, can understand. We will endeavor to state it correctly. The National Banks have the privilege of depositing bonds worth \$115 at the United States Trensury, and receiving back circulating notes to the amount of \$90, paying the United States Treasure, and receiving back circulating notes to the amount of \$90, paying therefor a national-tax of 1 per cent per annum, in addition to State and local taxes. On the bonds they receive 5 per cent per annum gold interest, and on the notes they get such interest as the State laws allow. The question is, whether, counting the 5-percent gold interest, and the interest received on their circulating notes, and offsetting this against their taxes, their losses in the way of bad loans, and their expenses, they receive more than they would from the same amount of capital invested say, in bond and mortgage. We affirm that in the large

and offsetting this against their taxes, their losses in the wav of bad loans, and their expenses, they receive more than they would from the same amount of capital invested, say, in bond and morigage. We affirm that in the large cities they do not, and the best proof of it is that the Chicago banks are retiring their circulation and taking up their bonds as fast as possible. But, whether it be a profitable business or not, we will join in any effort to uproot the whole system, whenever any plan shall be devised for rectoring specie-payments and providing for the expansion and contraction of the currency according to the natural business wants of the country. No plan has ever yet been found for putting out more currency when wanted, except by discounting commercial paper. This is the natural function of a bank, and in our opinion it cannot be performed by a government, since the discounting of commercial paper is a purely business transaction depending upon the solvency of the borrower and the means of the lender, whereas the functions of the Government are wholly political. The moment the Secretary of the Treasury or any Government functionary assumes the duty of discounting notes, money will be furnished on principles of favoritism, like contracts and offices, and all business security will vanish and disappear.

The farmers may "break the power of this giant monopoly" as soon as they like, but we tell them that when the operation begins the enemy will not be there to be broken. The profits of National Banking, as distinguished from private backing, are not sufficient to make it worth the while of the backs to fight for their privileges. Mustering such a great army for such a purpose is like setting forth to break a musquito on a wheel.

MAINTAIN THE VALUES OF PROPERTY.

The last point sought to be established by Mr. Shackleford is that it is the duty of the Government to meddle with values of property." We hold (1) "that it is not the duty of the Government is to pay its own decomendated in the such as a tes

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Tile-Draining by Hand and by Machinery-Making the Brain, Laying the Tile, and Covering the Bitch. at One Operation-Why Farm-Houses Are Not Kept Painted-Estimate of Cost of Material-The Farmer Boing file Own Painting-Row to Mix Poor Paint-The Season and the Crops.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 25, 1874.

TILE-DRAINING

is at this time exercising many minds, and ma-chines for doing the work more cheaply are be-ing planned and brought to public notice. Here is how one farmer does the work by hand. It is is how one farmer does the work by hand. It is a private letter, with a request not to publish; but, as it has so many good points, I give it entire, leaving out the address:

MR. RURAL—Siz: In your letter of May 21 you speak of the high price charged for the laying of draintile by hand. There are now large quantities of tile being made at ___, in this county, and the farmers are putting it down. It is sold at the kiln as follows:

this drained land.

I think that tile-draining on any flat land or slough better than money at 2 per cent a month, R. B.

We will now take a look at

of the question, and first a letter of the pat-entee, noticed in "The Farm and Garden" un-

entee, noticed in "The Farm and Garden" under date of June 11:

Galesburg, Ill., June 13, 1874.

Mr. "Bural"—Sra: I do not wish to trouble you too much with my business; but, in your reply to my letter, you do ma uninteational injustice, for I believe you do not understand my regulating arrangement. I have a level on the machine, and the man in charge has nothing to do but watch it, and turn a screw to regulate the depth, and which I claim to be new. There never need be a fail of the one-hundredth part of an inch, if the man attends to his business, which is much better than can be done by hand.

As to 30 inches being deep enough for tile, that is no objection, as I can cut 12 inches if necessery; but most farmers now prefer to put the tile in deep.

Here is another letter on the same subject:

most farmers now prefer to put the tile in deep.

Here is another letter on the same subject:

Mandota, Ill., June 18, 1874.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribuse:

Sin: My attention has been called to "Bural's" article in last Saturday's Tarbura, in relation to laying drain-tile by machinery, the summing up of which was that it could not be successfully accomplished, and principally because of the difficulty of gotting an even grade for the tile, owing to the inequality of the surface of the ground. I wish to state that I have invented and patented a machine for laying tile, which has been successfully operating in LaSalle and Kendall Counties during this season, and have found no trouble in overcoming the difficulty of which "Bura" speaks. My method is this: I have a set screw, 2 feet long, working through the front end of the beam, resting upon what the farmers call a "stone-boat;" and, by adjusting this screw to the irregularities of the surface, I get a perfect grade for the tile, My machine opens the ground 4 inches wide and 36 inches deep, with a wedge-shaped coulter. Beaind this coulter follows a cast-iron tube, open at both ends, the lower end curving backward, through which the tile pass to the bottom of the ditch. Following this is a wheel 5 feet in diameter, which carries down and packs the dirt firmly over the tile. Upon this wheel the tile are carried, both for weight and for convenience to the person feeding them into the tube. By this process 100 rods of tile can be laid in a day,—being, in all respects, superior to hand-work. I have worked this machine upon ground where it would have been utterly impossible to dig a ditch and grade the bottom, as "Rural" speaks of, because of the flow of water.

I have run this machine through ponds where the

AND HERE STILL ANOTHER LETTER:
MILLINGTON, III., June 18, 1874. MILLINGTON, III., June 18, 1874.

MR. "RUBAL"—SIR: Yours in regard to the cost of laying tile and manner of doing the work is at hand, and I would say that my machine is something like a mole-ditcher, the mole the size of the tile (2 inches), and opening the ground wide enough to allow a cast-fron tube to follow, through which you feed the tile. You can lay them 5 feet deep. I have two machines constantly at work, and have thus far given entire satisfaction. My price for the work of laying, exclusive of the tile, is 60 cents a rod.

Here are more certificates that tile can be laid

When a farmer, like Mr. R., can go ditch with his men, it will be seen machine can hold a monopoly over hyst machines that can lay 100 rods of a must have the advantage if they so choo The high price for painting has keps that the seen weeks since "The Farm and proposed to show the farmer how he come of the painting of barns and outhous linseed oil and the common mineral pain out turpentine or kerosene, were recommon turpentine or kerosene, were recommended as the topic of paints, and he writes as follows:

Lou were nearly correct in your estimate it.

This will make 7½ gallons of paint gallon, while the chemical is sold at 2 of 11 cents; and the mineral paint is gallon. The reason why the iner

and the second of the deep and in forty-sight house the water tool of feet deep, and in forty-sight house the water was all carried off. JANE 1. METTERS MILLIANCY, SIL, June 1, 1974.

MI

LOCAL MISC THE CHICAGO

Miss Katie Maybew pla new piece, "With the Tid time. The author has ma

she made no allows and after a little, flounders ting on the bed of the lak cent adventure, Mr. Corby tions David Syme fonto merely to appear in print it merely for be last two the Academy this after ing, and leave for or Monday. Mr. Josh Har at Myer's Opera House so de will make tracks for the Eau mp the other Western engage between the present date, mont of the fall season. Thas been too much for the THE LINGA

A special meeting of the held yesterday afternoon to ment to Section 1 of Rule I Rauney, J. W. Preston, W. Beranton, J. K. Fisher, Poole, Geo. B. L. Ward, as At 4 o'cluck Vice-Preside

LOCAL MISCELLANY

THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

Chancellorsing superactives." The same paper, in alluding to the recent disagreement between the friends of the institution, thinks there should be a "first-class funeral," and adds:

Let the city be scoured in search of anything like old personal hates, and jealousies, and evil surmisings, and when a clean job is made of it, have the funeral, with Drs. Burroughs and Everts for the officiating sleaymen, that the dirty stuff may be buried so deep no to have no resurrection.

The Standard of this city deprecates much of what is said above, and thinks the subject has got into the papers prematurely. There is no doubt, however, that there is about to be a strong effort to harmonize the friends of the University, and to place it on a substantial basis, which shall secure it a future of more promise,

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Katie Maybew plays in Charles Gayler's Miss Katie Maybew pays in Charles Gaylers new piece, "With the Tide," to-day for the last time. The author has made some changes in the arrangement of the drama by cutting it down, the second act of the prologue and part of

the first having been excised, and the interest of the drama heightened by burrying the sequence

ahe is already.

THAT ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Mr. Corbyn, Jr., arrived in the city yesterday, en route for Grand Rapids. He denounces the story of Miss Chambers' attempted suicide as a silly canard. Miss Chambers' was was wading

he Board of Trustees have invited the Rev.

is a cultivator for which I is now in good order, and of seen made and sold, yet that n est saids for one costing \$55, age of progress. The machine its a rod for laying tile to-

inke Mr. B., can go into the sen, it will be seen that no a monopoly over him; and can lay 100 rods of tile a day intage if they so choose. It painting has kept send the send of the a day integer if they so choose. It painting has kept send the send that a cost within his means. barns and outhouses, boiled common mineral paints, with kerosene, were recommended to deasy application. The was commended as valuable, of easy application. The
as commended as valuable,
account of cost. I have
no of large experience in the
e writes as follows:

why the inexperienced person ork with the chemical than in lead and oil is, that ose not run down when put on e pots, or from a nail-hole in the rds, it sticks where it is put. A will cover about 200 square feet lace, two costs, but for oil sur-reliable rule, as the temperature such to do with the absorbing vainted.

ution.

ge capacity, or his sons, can by abould have a good, fine brush, a conse brush. A con 600 to 1,200 square feet per is, on a building; but it for a day's work, as many things hinder the work, would make we want in the country is to his own painting, and he will not the best for his use, as it is d of any shade desired.

EXEMPLE 1811

that there is a pound of pure market, as all of it is more or How far it is possible to adultal points I do not know, but pears no indication in that is to be hoped no change for ade, as it appears so well of the farther.

ON AND THE CROPS.

just ready to culminate, days are now reached; swill soon give place to those and yet Chicago and other wittle of the season, for they ry-season with overcoats, and with fruit from the shores of nd so of blackberries, at this sees, when those in Northern in bloom. So one fruit overd ripe apples and luscious into the market side pe out the railroads see things possible and up a wall that would astonard make them tremble worse at that is within their grasp.

up a wail that would astonand make them tremble worse
that is within their grasp,
rapid progress, and is being
son. Rwe is nearly ripe, and
low. The battle of the pomore stubborn as the questior
potatoes looms up before
have been looking on
the best of the ponetly, for a large flock
ans have had the run of the
only a few beetles have had
mater. The hav crop is rather
whole, the outlook for farmepas the season advances. The
roving in appearance, though
such and pear will make only
this part of the State. The
mand somewhat shower, with
of thunder and lightning.
Ruaal.

tenious Bevice, ag the the Maine Liquor law It compels the thirsty to reexpedients or go dry. For on, in pulling down a chimby fitly, unearthed a whisky bared up in brickwork. A brick to be removed, admitting the fancet, whence the elixir could was, doubtless, an arrange he barrel. Such genius sarely assemt its noce unseen.

natead of wood, and painted is a saving of pork from the in hoops, and a saving in cost sarrels. There are a that need painted in as plows, wagons, and the armer does not do the work inc. It is, therefore, no harm farmer does his own painting, of it is done.

buildings is best done in the cheen escape dust and flies, i will not absorb so much oll unmer, and the paint makes. Painting during the heat pleatiful supply of turpenties, gy for good work; and the to his advantage to do his own an find a reliable workman, a work as it ought to be we that it is practical to do this kind of work, as my looksiderable practice in that is, themselves quite expert in lows so that it will dry. That: equal parts of boiled oil all parts of French yellow and roman or boy of ordinary abilition; but, as before stated, a soft, firm brush, though it rige, unless one has a large when you are through with wash it out in a put it up dry in a dry place, ready to use months or a year the story of Miss Chambers' attempted suicide as silly canard. Miss Chambers was wading harafooted in the lake, while others were rowing about. In her right had she held a morsel of unromanite pies. Thus precotupted, she andesvored to sit down upon the stern of a small best, half-aground. Not being nautical, she made no allowance for lee-way sad after a little floundering found herself sitting on the bed of the lake. Upon this innocess adventure, Mr. Corbyn declares the ambitious David Syme founded his melodram, marely to appear in print in the guise of a hero.

THE THYING COHORTS.

Mr. John Stetson, of Boston, who has been playing the Harvard Athensum Company at the Academy of Music, has decided that the most profitable steps for him to take will be in the direction of Boston. He will accordingly give his last two performances at the Academy this afternoon and evening, and leave for Boston to-morrow or Monday. Mr. Josh Hart has found his week at Myer's Opera House so disastrous that he too will make tracks for the East, Monday, throwing up the other Western engagements he had made between the precent date and the commencement of the fall season. The Chicago manager has been too much for the variety men.

THE LINJARDS.

The Lingards open Monday night at McVicker's Theatre in a literal translation of Octave Feinlielt's successful drama of modern times "La Tentation." This is the source of Mr. Boucicant's andacious impiration, and "Led Astray," the latter of which has enjoyed an unparalled run at the Union Square Theatre. The Lingards have been carrying the original piece with the same degree of snecess. They have already played it 125 times, and promise to rival Mr. Shook in popularizing it. The are travaling, as on their forms, Having reheared the drama so frequention of their own. Having reheared the drama so frequention of the cities, the initial performance at McVickers Monday night may be looked forward to with every assurance of a skillful and even representation. W. H. Lingard, Mrs Lingard, and Miss Stickney are at the Tremont House.

BOARD OF TRADE RULES.

BOARD OF TRADE RULES.

A special meeting of the Board of Trade was beld resterday afternoon to consider an amendment to Section I of Rule IX., proposed by H. C. Ramey, J. W. Preston, W. H. Murray, D. C. Scanton, J. K. Fisher, H. Browne, Abram Pools, Geo. R. L. Ward, and C. M. Culbertson.

At 4 o'clock Vice-President Priestly rapped the mashers to order, and Secretary Randolph read the proposed amendment, as follows:

Sec. 1. On time contracts purchasers shall have the first to require of sellers as security ten (10) per cent surgins based upon the contract price, and further security to the extent of any advance in the market save said price. Sellers shall have the right to return as ecurity from buyers ten (10) per cent market are said grice. Sellers shall have the right to return as a security from buyers ten (10) per cent market are said grice. Sellers shall have the right to return as a security from buyers ten (10) per cent market are said grice. Sellers shall have the right to return a security from buyers ten (10) per cent market are said grice. Sellers shall have the right to return a security from buyers ten (10) per cent market are subject as a security of the price of the price of the security of the

sective of any actitions price it may at the lling for in this market. Such value shall be fined by the Secretary, or, in his absence, by dent of the Board of Trade, under the co supervision of the Board of Directors.

Mr. William Young moved to adopt the ame Theological Seminary, to visit Chicago this week with a view of taking the Presidency of the University of Chicago. He will deliver an adjuste before the literary societies of the institunent.
Somebody else moved to adjourn, and the motion prevailed, the proposed amendment going over for one week.

LOCAL LETTERS

Hon next Wednesday.

The National Baptist, published in Philaion next Wednesday.

The National Baptist, published in Philadelphia, says:

For months the immediate friends of this Institution, and the denomination at large, have been anxious to reference to the vacant Presidency. As the results of prolonged consultation and inquiry, the Executive Scard, on Monday, the Sth., gave a unanimous expression in favor of the Rev. Lemuel Moss, D. D., Prosisor of Church History in Crozer Seminary. No bould is entertained that the Board of Trustees will make a sundergraduate in college, Dr. Moss surgical his instructors by his intenses interest and his narked shifty in metaphysical studies. As a theory of the surgical history of the surgical WESTABOOK.

To the Editor of The Chaque Tribune:

Sir: I notice in your issue of the 26th a police statement wherein f am made the odious proprietor of a house of ill-fame on West Madison street. Beyond the fact that I own the property, I know nothing of the charges laid to my mjury, but, happening in court, was placed in the box without notice, arrest, witnesses, evidence, or charge, and was informed that my fine was \$50. I remonstrated against such proceedings \$50. I remonstrated against such proceedings and was thrown into a cell, where I saw \$53 taken from a man who was bloody and intoxi-

cated,

The whole proceeding was a trumped-up affair foreign to the ends of justice, and scandalous in its nature. Some of the parties implicated are now under arrest. Justice Boyden has been applied to to reconsider the case, and certain parties who frequent the court-room were heard to say, "Berhaps they could make \$10 or \$15 from Westbrook."

Westbrook."

Other rich developments may be looked for, and in the meantime an indulgent public are requested to reserve their opinions until the whole case is cleared up. Respectfully.

M. Westbrook. CHICAGO, Ill., June 26, 1874.

A FREE BATHING-HOUSE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Sir: At a point where Sixteenth etreet would touch the lake if it ran through to it, there is a small breach in the old break water, caused by the storms of past seasons. Last year to protect the shore 500 feet of new breakwater were constructed parallel with the old, distant from it 50 feet, and not hemming in the water so to stagnate it. Connected with the shore by a narrow plankway, between the two and against the old breakwater, a shed facing out or cheap house could be built, provided with lockers such as are used in a gymnasium for clothes. A rule could be established obliging bathers resorting to this place to wear short breeches made for the purpose, such as can be had at any sporting-goods house. Then hundreds of young men could enjoy the luxury of a swim without outraging the feeings of the neighbors; without their modesty being shocked by the gaze of stragglers; without the fear of having their clothes stolen or abused, and without the danger of being "pulled" by policemen, or of bathing in the dark. Such a house would cost but little, and in such an advantageous position would be protected from storms, and also from bankruptcy, for the lockers could be rented for a small fee, which in the course of the season would more than pay for the structure. Hoping that some one will invest a little time and money in this or some other arrangement that will furnish a good place to awm, I remain yours truly.

Calcago, June 26, 1874.

CRICAGO, June 26, 1874.

BLOCKADING THE STREETS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

She: I do not like to grumble about the errors of Railroad and Street Commissioners, but I am impelled to in this instance.

My business calls me across the Rock Island & Michigan Southern Railroad crossing on Twelfth street nearly every day, and an almost daily annovance and danger is the habit of the engineers of allowing the engines to occuply half of the street for sometimes half an hour at a time. It is a very common occurrence for the engines to be so placed that the cow-catcher projects beyond the middle of the roadway!

Have the railroads any right to so obstruct the streets? It is not possible for all teams to pass engines so placed, for not all horses are fearless of close proximity to puffing, wheezing, screaming engines. They will not pass' them even when goaded, and only to-day I saw several teams back and turn in affright, and endanger the lives of many persons.

Any remonstrance to the engineers, who generally sit coolly smoking or cossiping, is met by insulting advice, to "drive by, d-m you," or "go to some other street, d-m you." Have none of our city police, or others in authority, any power to stop this dangerous custom? If so, let them stop it at once.

Chicago, June 26, 1874.

of events. No time is given for the sympa-thies of the audience to cool, or the interest to flag. This is a great imint, and the audience appreciates the change. The shortening of the piece was much to be desired, inasmuch as the curtain was pre-

the part in this drama will regret it.

MISS ADA DYAS,
the accomplished leading lady of Daly's company, whose exquisite characterizations have made so deep an impression upon Chicago play-goers, will be seen in her charming part of Mrs. Vanbrugh in "Charity" for the last time this evening. Monday she returns to New York, and, on the Fourth of July, sails for England, to enjoy the remnants of the brief vascion left her. She will return in the fall to resume her position in Mr. Daly's company. It is seldom tha tan artiste takes so complete a hold of the sympathies of Chicago people as Miss Dyas has done in her short visit, and, considering the brightness of her surroundings, her success in winning the marked approbation with which she hos been received is the more flattering. When Mr. Daly returns to this city next season, Miss Dyas will find herself even more popular than she is already.

of a populous city, the flux of numerous and extensive packing-houses and shambles of evacuations from dye works and factories will not very materially contaminate the sweet and sparking waters of the lake, and, as the city grows and counts its people by millions instead of thousands, transform this unequalled reservoir of the element of life into a cesspool of pestiferous miasma, or at least impregnate its deceptive crystals with the germs of disease,—the seeds of death. It may be that the thought has cocarred to many of your numerous readers only to be cast saide as stupendously ridiculous. What are a few gallons of drainage to so vast a sheet of water. The few pounds of solid matter contained in the drainage of 100 Chicagos would not raise the specific gravity of Lare Michigan even by "the twentieth part of one poor scruple."

But the question arises, Would the cumulative mass of organic and inorganic matter discharged through the city drains be diffused through the high drains be diffused through the city drains be diffused through the whole lake,—are there currents sufficiently strong to accomplish this,—or would it remain in the immediate vicinity of the embouchure of the drainage system? It is thought by many that the solid particles sink to the bottom and are harmless, and that the noxious liquids and gases are purified by the water; but there are many instances systemctically recorded of waters running within the environs of disned cemeteries, which have carried in their cool, clear, and tasteless draught a fearful pestilence. That sea water does not render harmless the impurities of dity cleansings is sufficiently exemplified by the serious manner in which, some few years back, the Britifh Houses of Parliament took up the question of draining cities into rivers or the sea, denoming the practice as highly permicious, and passing some stringent measures relating to it. Hastings, a beautiful watering-place on the south coast of England with a population of not more than one-fifth of that of Chicago, laid

CHICAGO, June 26, 1874.

John Stephens pleaded guilty to the larceny of lead from the Swanses Silver Smelting Works, and on account of the destitute condition of his family, and former good character, sentence was

suspended.

Richard Lass pleaded guilty to burglary in breaking into the saloon of George F. Slosson; he was remanded.

Samuel Pender pleaded guilty to the larceny of a valise and three bottles of wine from William J. Bowe, and was remanded.

John Lynch and Fred Levy were tried for robbing James J. Goldsmith of his watch, chain, and \$40 in money; they were found guilty, and their term of imprisnement fixed at four years each in the Penitentiary.

The present term of the Court will close July & but the cases will all be disposed of by the

THE POLICE COURTS.

Mike Rochefort and William Jackson were

yesterday held under \$200 bail each till to-day, by Justice Scully, for peddling bogus jewelry. James Green, charged with burglary of the residence of Mr. Philip Myers, No. 294 West Madison street, was held in \$700 bail to the Oriminal Court, yesterday, by Justice Scully.

Oriminal Court, yesterday, by Justice Scully.

Justice Scully disposed of the following offenders yesterday morning: John Conly, breaking into freight ears, \$25; J. Schnell, P. Laberg, and William Ewing, for keeping filthy premises, \$25 sach.

The rough, Sheldon, who attacked Officer Mahr at Lincoln Park, and destroyed his eye, about the weeks ago, was held to the Criminal Court yesterday by Justice Scully in \$1,500 bail. Dominick Martin was fined \$100 yesterday morning by Justice Boyden, for committing an assault with intent to do bodily injury on the person of Louiss Trudell, Thursday. He was also placed under \$100 bonds to keep the peace.

also placed under \$100 bonds to keep the peace.

Lizzie Schweizer, a girl who has been out of work for over three weeks, was arrested Thursday on the charge of stealing \$100 from Henry Brockman, No. 123 Cornell street, where she was boarding. The money was found by Detective Simmons secreted under the carpet. Yesterday she was held by Justice Scuily in \$200 bail for her appearance to-day.

George Wilson, a saloon-keeper at No. 92 West Lake street, was fooling with a revolver Thursday, when it went off and shot James Conway, of No. 75 Cinton street, in the face below the left eye. The wound is not dangerous. Wilson was held in \$200 bail yesterday by Justice Scuily, for his appearance to-day.

Jennie Luck, becoming wearried of her sex, at-

ous. Wilson was held in \$200 bail yesterday by Justice Scully, for his appearance to-day.

Jennie Lusk, becoming wearried of her sex, attempted to disguise it by attiring herself in masculine apparel, and cutting her hair short, ran away from home, and followed the occupation of a bootblack. Her mother complained of her at the Union Street Station Thursday night, and she was arrested yesterday. Justice Scully postponed disposing of the gay young damsel till this morning.

George Harris went into Fred Henneberry's beer-saloon, on South Clark street, Thursday, and called for a glass of beer from Henneberry's wife, who, at that time, was alone in the saloon. While she was in the act of drawing it, Harris stepped around the counter and grabbed what change there was in the drawer, and started to run. He was met by Henry Smith, who took in at a glance the situation of affairs, and arrested the till-tapper. Yesterday he was brought before Justice Boyden and fined \$20.

Matthew Burke, a hack-driver, thought he had a chance to make a good haul when he got hold of a family of some eight or ten from the country, who desired to go from one depot to snother. Burke tax of them \$2 each. The head of the family remonstrated at this imposition, but settled the amount and then caused his arrest. Yesterday Justice Boyden influets a fine of \$25 on the Jehn, which was appealed to the Criminal Court.

Yesterday Justice Boyden inflicted a fine of \$25 on the Jehn, which was appealed to the Oriminal Court.

John Vogel, an old gray-haired man, went into the rooms of Carrie's Richards, at No. 368 State street. Thursday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, and with a hatchet inflicted a ghastly, and, it it feared, fatal wound on the woman's head. Yogel was arrested yesterday morning, and brought before the South-Side Police Court. Miss Richards' physician testified that she was in an extremely dangerous condition, and it would take four or five days before he could say what the result might be. The case was continued till the 36th instant, without ball.

The case of Edward Myers, for the burglary of the house of T. F. Brown. No. 6 Oakwood avenue, on the night of the 22d inst., which was continued on the 24th till yesterday, was on trial before Justice Boyden, assisted by Associate Justice Daggett. The evidence in the case showed that on the night the house was entered Mr. Brown and his wife were entertaining friends, and, their residence being full of visiters, they retired for rest in the parlor, sleeping upon a mattrees. Mr. Brown laid his pocketbook on a chair by his side. The burglar entered and got the book, and wakened Mrs. Brown as he left the house. She ran to the window and saw the fellow rifle the pocketbook of its contents and then cast it away in the dooryard. A description of the burglar was filed at the Central Station, and on the following day Myers was brought in. Mrs. Brown identified him in court yesterday as the burglar. He was held to the Criminal Court in houds of \$1,500.

John Van Bremin, who lives at No. 855 Pourth avenue, was arrested Thursday night by Officer Croak for committing an assault on Dr. Goodell under circumstances are at present enshrouded in mystory. It seems that a relative of Van Bremin's, a young man working at Jones & Co.'s hardware store, on State street, was suddenly taken ill; Dr. Goodell was called in and had the sick man nonveyed bome, and there prescribed for him. Whil

To the Editor of The Chacago Tribune:

Sin: There have appeared from time to time in the columns of your journal many letters in relation to the all-important question of an effectual, practical, and safe system for draining this rapidly-growing city; the plans suggested being as various and numerous as the signatures appended to them; but they all seems to advocate the idea that the lake is the natural and fitting receptacle for the disemboguaments of the common sewers. The thought does not seem to have occurred to any of your correspondents whether the continual flow of thousands of gallons of concentrated fifth—the scourings of a populous city, the flux of numerous and extensive packing-houses and shambles of evacuations from dye works and factories will not very materially contaminate the sweet and aparkling waters of the lake, and, as the city MISCELLANEOUS.

the sick man may testify.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Henry Livingston, the pawnbroker on Clark street, swors out a warrant yesterday before Justice Haines for the arrest of Moses C. Felker, better known as "Doc" Felker, charging him with committing a robbery in his office last Thursday, by grabbing a watch from his establishment and running out with it. He was arrested and brought before the Justice, who held him in \$500 bonds to answer July 1 next. heid him is \$500 bonds to answer July I next.

Last Tuesday morning's paper mentioned that Waiter Hillman, a young man and clerk in a drug store at No. 151 Panlius street, had been arrested the day before on the charge of larceny preferred against him by Mrs. Cynthis Burt, and that a vindictive feeling had influenced the arrest. The trial was set for the 26th inst. Yesterday Justice Boyden heard the case, and, the evidence being very weak, young Hillman was discharged.

cence being very weak, young Hillman was dis-charged.

On the 5th inst. three young men named Thomas Dundon, Frank Filaski, and An-thony Stricker, were in a saloon at the corner of Robey and Eighteenth streets, and, while there committed an assault on Louis Franz, beating him in an outrageous manner. They were ar-rested on the charge of riot and assault with in-tent to kill. Franz was so badly injured that he was unable to appear against his assailants until yesterday, when Justice Austin heard the case, and held them over to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$300 each.

Frederick and Louiss Sack of No. 1874 State

yesterday, when Justice Austin heard the case, and held them over to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$300 each.

Frederick and Louiss Sack, of No. 1874 State street, swore out a warrant Thursday before Justice De Wolf for the arrest of Catherine Knowles, who lives at the same place, complaining that she committed an assault on them. Yesterday the case was on trial, and the defendant was fined \$3 and costs, amounting in all \$7. At the conclusion of the trial the complainants in the suit were arrested on a warrant taken out before Justice Boyden, complaining that they had both committed an assault on the defendant, Catherine Knowles. Their case was called yesterday afternoon by Boyden, and was discharged for the want of prosecution. This "row" grows out of the fact that two women, who are in ne way related to each other, are living under the same roof, and as a matter of course found it impossible to agree on any subject. Knowles, to prevent a repetition of this quarrel, was busily engaged yesterday, before and after the trial, in noving ber household traps out of the Sack mansion. The Sacks were not contented to let the matter drop here, but swore out a disorderly warrant for the street of Mrs. Knowles. She will be brought in to-day.

In the suit of S. K. Dow sgainst John R. Cowse and the Western Catholic Publishing Com-

swore out a disorderly warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Knowles. She will be brought in to-day.

In the suit of S. K. Dow against John R. Coffee and the Western Catholic Publishing Company, commenced the 10th inst., before Justice Haines, wherein Dow brings suit for legal services rendered Coffee in settling up his affairs with the Company, in which he was a stockholder, the jury, Thursday last, sat upon the case in Justice Haines' Court, and failed to agree. Yesterday a change of venue was taken from that Court to Justice Daggett's. A jury of six was impaneled, and the entire afternoon was occupied in taking evidence and hearing the arguments. There were six attorneys examined as to what they thought a legal fee should be for the services rendered Coffee by Mr. Dow. The amount claimed by Mr. Dow is \$250, of which he has received about \$65. This suit was brought for the purpose of getting a judgment for the remainder. At \$50 o'clock the jury received their instructions from the Court, and retired to make up their verdict, and at 6:50 o'clock returned a verdict for the complainant, giving him \$100 with costs. The defendant tooks an appeal.

Frederick Banyon, a son of Augustus Banyon, was arrested on a warrant swora out before Justice De Wolf by complaint of Toomas Middleton, on the 20th inst. and yesterday he was on trial, on the charge of larceny as a bailee. It is alleged that Banyon, who is a clerk for the old gentleman, received \$20.46 from a Coustable on an execution. Middleton asked young Banyon for the amount, and was informed that he had

used the money to pay rent to one Pottgeiser, a saloon-keeper under Banyon's office; the ner day, however, it would afford him pleasure to fork over the sum thus collected. This did not meet with Middleton's approved method of transacting business, he and started one in pursuit of "Old Banyon," and with very little trouble found that person taking a quiet nip at Pat O'Neil's saloon. He informed the Acting Justice that the \$20.46 must be forthcoming, and was put off with the reply that Fred had received it, and would hand it over on the following day. During the trial the cld man swore he did'nt say to Middleton that his son had received the money, but that Middleton had imformed him to that effect, and that he then replied that if Fred had it, it would be all right, and further, that on the following day, the money was paid over—not to Middleton—but to the life-time Justice himself, and that he was ready to pay it over to the complainant. The prisoner was discharged, but, so far as heard from, Middleton has not yet succeeded in getting the old gentleman to disgorge, and it is very doubtful as to his receiving the whole amount, as Banyon, claims costs from him of \$5 and some cents in a former suit, and is liable to deduct that amount, at least, out of the \$20.46.

M WAT GENERAL NEWS, of Case

A woman at No. 226 Third avenue let a lighted kerosene-lamp fall on the floor Friday night and had her hands severely burned. "Death from some corrosive poison adminis-tered by his own hand," was the Coroner's jury's verdict in the case of Dr. C. L. Nelson, who

suicided on Friday evening at his office, No. 319 South Clark street. The temperature vesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, under THE TAIDUNE Building, was, in the shade, at 7a. m., 79 degrees Fab-renheit; 10 a. m., 81; 12, m., 80; 3 p. m., 76; 6 p. m., 73, and at 8 p. m., 73. In the sun at 1

p. m., 93. Mary Maloney, of 285 Pifth svenue, is snother victim of the careless practice of lighting fires with kerosene oil. At 11½ o'clock yesterday forenoon she wanted to hurry up her dinner, and poured the oil into the fire to make it burn faster. The fluid in the can exploded, and set fire to her clothes. She was fatally burned about the abdomen, and died last evening at 6 o'clock. Coroner Stephens was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

The squall Thursday evening upset a sail-boat in the lake, and threw the occupants, Mr. Charles P. Woodman, and another, into the water. They clung to the bottom of the craft until rescued by the tag O. B. Green.

Will the Chief Scavenger oblige numerous citizens by explaining the present use of cowbells on his night wagons? They assert that the bells are used only for the purpose of keeping them awake nights. The squall Thursday evening upset a sail-boat

bells on his night wagons? They assert that the bells are used only for the purpose of keeping them awake nights.

The Wabash avenue stage-drivers now wait of an evening until all the passengers are seated, and have paid their fares, and then call out that this stage "don't go no further than the 'delphi." Religious persons on their way to meeting down town are pained at this intelligence. Still another trick is to have no change. A \$2-bill passed up resulted in nine packages, each containing a ticket at six cents a piece, a handral of coppers, and thirty-five cents in change.

Superintendent of Construction Gleason, acting under the orders of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, the architects, is engaged in strengthening the County Jail by replacing the present mosquito netting on the windows with %-inch bars. It is hoped by several large tax-payers that no patch-work work will be done, but that heavy iron work will be placed throughout the whole structure, and ample security given for future time.

The Committee on Boads and Bridges, of the

The Committee on Roads and Bridges, of the County Commissioners, were at lake View Friday looking into the feasibility and need of an iron bridge over the North Branch, at Belmont

day looking into the feasibility and need of an iron bridge over the North Branch, at Belmont avenue, in accordance with the request of citizens of that town. It is likely a favorable report will be made, and the bridge built at an early day.

It is the opinion of Judge Norton that, under the Constitution, the Council cannot after the salary of any city official during his term of office; that, therefore, the Council has no right to \$12,500, or any other sum. Of course, there is a difference of views among the city legal generatement. Another holds that the Council can enter into an agreement with Mr. O'hara, whereby he shall receive \$16,000 and the city interest on treasury deposits. But he also holds that Mr. O'Hara will not make any such agreement, and will not turn over the valuable interest if the appropriation of \$10,000 is made.

The Executive Committee of the corner-stone

the appropriation of \$10,000 is made.

The Executive Committee of the corner-stons business held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Pacific Hotel. The following bills were sudited and found correct: Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., \$24.45; R. M. Woods, \$10.30; Grest Western Light Guard Band, \$250; Giles Bros. & Co., \$25; Langan's Band, \$110; T. C. Barrett, \$23; L. D. Charles, \$40: Western Postal Record Co., \$56.50; Jameson & Morse, \$83.75; Cobb's Libiary, \$97.50; Parker & Tilton, \$75; postage stamps, etc., \$40.69; John McArthur, \$7.50; Pacific Hotel, \$31. Several other bills were ordered to be looked into before paid. After auditing the bills the meeting adjourned.

Ald, Schaffner is down on the Board of Health. Last evening there was a floral festival in the business held a meeting yesterday atternoon at the Pacific Hotel. The following bills were undited and found correct: Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., 224.45; R. M. Woods. \$10.30; Great Western Light Guard Band, \$250; Giles Bros. & Co., \$25; Langan's Band, \$110; T. C. Barrett, \$23; L. D. Charles, \$40: Western Postal Record Co., \$26.50; Jameson & Morse, \$83.75; Cobb's Library, \$7.50; Pacific Hotel, \$31. Several other bills were ordered to be looked into before paid. After auditing the bills the meeting adjourned.

Ald. Schaffner is down on the Board of Hesith. He says that the sanitary affairs of the city should be conducted by gentlemen who are in-

Ald. Schaffner is down on the Board of Health. He says that the sanitary affairs of the city should be conducted by gentlemen who are interested in the sanitary affairs of the city rather than by sanitary motives. The Alderman thuka that Dr. Schloetzer is wildly visionary and impracticable in his ideas, and that it is the \$500 a year which induces a resident of Lake View to retain his position. The Alderman would like to see a lot of North Side citizens sue out a writ of quo warrante to show cause why Commissioner Schloetzer holds his position. The Alderman thinks that the Sanitary Superintendent and the Health Officer could conduct the affairs of the department as well, or better, without the assistance of the

well, or better, without the assistance of the Board.

Two lady friends of Dr. Earll called on Mrs. Heiland, at her cell in the County Jail yesterday, and made an urgent and special request that she would not give any evidence which would tend to convict the "Doctor." The attorney for Earll and Flagg also made Mrs. Heiland a visit, and she asserts that it was for the purpose of getting her to "lest up" on them. The trial of all the parties to the double murder will take place immediately after the sitting of the Grand Jury, which will be the first Monday in July. The girl Sinolair thinks a great injustice has been done her in her incarceration as a witness, and also asserts that it is cruel to call her a loose character, for she has been endeavoring to lead a decent life for the last two years, and has been at work most of that time.

The Times of yesterday contained an article

a loose character, for she has been endeavoring to lead a decent life for the last two years, and has been at work most of that time.

The Times of yesterday contained an article in which it was stated that the employees of the Poet-Office were obliged to march in the procession. Wednesday against their wishes, and that those who denurred were told that their wishes would receive no consideration. The letter-carriers especially are exceedingly irritated by so unjust a statement, the fact being that those who walked were desirous of so doing, and looked upon the march as a good thing, since it involved less labor than the usual rounds, and was a sort of diversion, and would have felt grieved if they had not gone. Those of the employes who felt unable to walk so stated, and did not turn out. The others are willing to lay another corner-stone next week, and will march in the procession.

The Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to secure subscription for the relief of sufferers by the great overflow of the Mississippi, made their report yesterday, showing that the subscriptions were \$5,781.25, and the amount obtained by the Grocers' Exchange \$1,962, making a total of \$10,743.25. The amount obtained by the grocers was forwarded by them to Chantraux & Agar, of New Orleans, to distribute. The portion is the hands of the Board of Trade Committee was disposed as follows: \$4,000 remitted in each to New Orleans; \$2,000 to Pattersonyille, and the rest of the money was invested in previsions, which were shipped to New Orleans, to the extent of 200 barrels four, 40 barrels beans, 100 barrels pork, and 400 barrels committee.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.

Prof. C. S. Bartlett, of the Congregational Theological Seminary, of this city, who has been traveling in Europe and the Holy Land during the past few months, has returned home. He resides at Glencoa, where his neighbors and friends gave him a very pleasant reception the other evening.

A. J. Mourning, of Macomb, has been ap-pointed postal clark on the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy Railroad, with headquarters at the Chicago Post-Office. Chicago Post-Office.

The Grand Rapids Times says the Hon. John
Yan Arman, of this city, in about to remove

Parenti Varnich Company, located at Bridgepost, Com

The store of Charles Gossage, State and Wash ingtor streets, was closed yesterday on a of the funeral of his wife, who died at Sing, N. Y., Monday.

One of the sons of Brigham Young (John W.), and H. P. Kimball, son of the illustrious Saint of Mormoo fame, are dwellers just at present at the Grand Pacific Hotel, where they arrived

at the Grand Pacific Hotel, where they arrived yesterday afternoon.

The Rev. M. J. Savage, pastor of the Third Unitarian Church, bad a call to Boston last week. The congregation of the Church of the Unity offer him \$5,000. He has not yet decided what action to take regarding it.

A very pleasant affair took place at Kenwood Thursday evening. This was the assembling at the residence of Judge Van H. Higgins of a party of those who were the friends and neighbors of himself and lady in former years when they were residente of Galena, Ill. Among those present were Gen. A. L. Chetlain and lady, Mrs. Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Swazey, Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Campbell, Lucien S. Felt and wife, Nathan Corwith and wife, Mrs. Dougha, the Rev. Mr. Noyes and wife, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Small, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. and Mrs. Boogha, the Rev. Mr. Noyes and wife, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Small, Mrs. Fawcett, Mr. and Mrs. Blair, and many others. A very delightful evening was spent at their beautiful home.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. The Rev. J. M. Baine, the pastor-elect, vill preach at the First United Presbyterian Church, corner Monroe and Paulina streats, to-morrow, 28th, at 3:30 p. m.

The Odd Fellows of Chicago have united this year in the getting up of a grand picnic, to be held on the 21st of next month, in Sharpshoot-

7 Fastman Reg. of this city, has been inz. Eastman, Eaq., of this city, has been invited to deliver a special address to the citizens of Elgin, Fourth of July. A grand celebration is aunounced, and other orators will address the gathering, which is to be held in the Grove.

gathering, which is to be held in the Grove.

The tax-fighters who have appealed taxes from the County to the Circuit Court will have to be in Judge Tree's Court Monday morning, or else their cases will be dismissed.

It is preposed to form a band for the amusement, instruction, and encouragement of the boys belonging to the choir of the Church of the Ascension, and donations are asked for to aid in procuring such instruments as may be necessary. They may be sent to the Revr C. P. Dorsef, Rector, 520 North Chark street, or H. Stallwood, Precentor, care German National Bank, Chicago.

LINCOLN PARK.

The following is the programme for the cert in Lincoln Park this afternoon:

ington in cells at the Armory, the latter having endeavored to release his noisy legal brother from custody.

William Johnson, a sailor, was arrested last evening, at the foot of Jackson street, for the alleged lasceny of a shot-gun from Capt. Taylor. William says the Captain owes him for labor, and fearing he wouldn't get his money, he took the wespon as security. Justice Scully will settle the matter this morning.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

The ladies of the Congregational Society of his city will hold a lawn festival on the church grounds Tuesday evening, June 80. Ice cream and other refreshments will be served to the public, who are cordially invited. Last evening there was a floral festival in the

who will care tenderly for the little waif.

A greased pole, sack races, wheelbarrow races, a parade of the Fire Company, the Woodstock Maenner Club in gennine gipsy costume, a greased pig, and other things too numerous to mention, but very peculiar and patriotic, will cause the heroes of '76 to turn over and smile in their graves on the Fourth at the exuberance of the present generation. If the present weather continues a fine time is expected.

the present generation. If the present weather continues a fine time is expected.

GENEVA LAKE.

A mass grove-meeting of Universalists and Unitariams will be held at Porter & Mantaque's picnic grounds, at the west end of Geneva Lake, during Saturday and Sunday, June 27 and 28. There will be present Robert Collyer, Chicago; Z. M. Simmons, Kenoaha; Samuel Longfellow (brother of the poet). Cambridge, Mass.; A. C. Firk, Racine; A. C. Barry, Fon du Lac; S. S. Hunting, Davenport; William S. Baich, Elgin; J. L. Jones, Janesville; E. Fowell, and others. Services will begin at 9:30 o'clock a. m. each day; sermons at 11 a. m. and 2. p. m. Accommodations will be provided free for all who attend. Previous to this grove meeting there was a meeting of the Wisconsm Unitarian Conference at Walker's Hall, beginning Thursday evening, and closing last night.

The marriage reception of Mr. R. M. Outhet and bride, at the house of his mother, Thursday evening, was a very pleasant and dressy social eccasion. The elite of the village and adjoining towns were present, and all looked their best. The festivities were prolonged into the night, and were heartily enjoyed by all present.

A basket picule on the shores of the lake, an oration by the Rev. H. G. Woodworth, of Harvard, a platform for dancing, sailing on the lake, and other amusements are what the people of this place are looking forward to on the Fourth.

LAKE VIEW.

A base ball match played Wednesday between

of this place are looking forward to on the Fourth.

LAKE VIEW.

A base ball match played Wednesday between two "muffin" nines, composed of Lake View business men, resulted rather disastriously for Mr. W. W. Younglove. He was playing as catcher, and, in attempting to put a player out on the home plate, was thrown down, and his leg broken near the ankle. Fortunately Dr. Steele, one of the County Physicians, was among the players, and with his assistance splints and handages were applied to the injured limb, and Mr. Younglove taken to his residence on Fullerion avenue.

The Sunstruck Letter-Carrier.

The letter-carrier, C. F. M. Schumacher, who died from the effects of sunstroke while in the corner-stone processon Wednesday, was, we learn, insured in the Protection Life of this city for \$5,000. He had carried the policy for about two years, which the cheap plan and easy terms of monthly payments of that Company enabled him to do without being too heavy a tax on his income. By his wise and prudent fore-thought he has made a comfortable provision for his family, who would, without this insurance, have been almost destitute.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.-Sunday Train.

The through Pacific train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other Far-West points, will leave the Wells Street Depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at 10:15 s. m. Sunday, June 28, 1874.

Through tickets via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways are good on this train.

Duryeas' Starch.

Money saved is money earned; and any one using Duryeas' statin gloss suarch" and "improved corn starch" will save money.

Kingaford's Oswego Silver-Gloss Starch Gress substantial stiffness, a pure white and glossy anish to linen, otherwise unattainable.

had been destroyed by fire, and the that head of the establishment was dead. Both telegrams were false. The agent, Mr. P. R. Hinsdale, is in Chicago, and the correction is made at his request.

Pianos Exchanged.

You can trade your old piano or organ at Reed's
Temple of Music for a new Chickering or Haines Bros.
or a Prince organ, and pay the difference in monthly
installments.

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BROCKLEY MOOR.

phinten no most a BODY AND MIND.

An Inquiry into their Connection and Mutual Influence, specially in reference to Mental Disorders.

An enlarged and revised edition, to which are added Pay-

"The first three lectures on Body and Mind, and the last two essays in this volume, appeared in the first edition. The locture on Conscience and Organization, and the essays on Hamlet and Swedenborg, are additions. Nearly half the book, therefore, consists of matter which is not contained in the first edition. Under these circumstances, a slight addition has been made to the dilepage, in order to indicate, so far as possible, the character of the new matter which has been added."—[Preface to the Second Edition.

D. A. & CO. have just published:

THE ROMANCE OF BEAUSEINCOURT. A Novel By the author of "Miriam Monfort." I vol., 12mo Price, \$3. PRINCIPLES OF MENTAL PHYSIOLOGY, with their Applications to the Training and Discipline of the Mind, and the Start of its Morbid Conditions. By WM. B. CARTENTER, M. D., Lie. D. 1vol., 12mo. 757 pages. Price, & THE EXPANSS OF HEAVEN: A Series of Resays of the Wonders of the Firmament. By R. A. PROCTOR, B. A. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, price 28.

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New Church Music Book Nearly Beady. For Reed Organs.

Fine collections of Pinces, Songs, and Tunes may also be found in Emerson's New Method, Charke's New Meth-od, and in Root's School for Cabinet Organs. New Church Music Book.-In August. Rither of the above books sent postpaid for retail price

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PIANOS. mer add a IF YOU WANT THE BEST GET A HAZELTON

PIANO. We have other makes we are selling at great bargains. N. GOOLD & SON. WABASH-AV. AND ADAMS-ST.

SUMMER RESORTS. OAKLAND BEACH HOTEL

The undersigned, formerly of the Atlantic House, New port, R. I., has taken for the present seasen the Hotel AT OAKLAND BEACH, WARWICK, R. I., and will open the same to the public July 1.

This Hotel is liberally appointed rooms large and commissions and lighted with gas; baits supplied with fresh and salt water; steam laundry; talographic communication with all points. Steambast communication with Providence four times each way, daily.

Applications by mall will receive prompt attention.

GEORGE A. HAZARD, Providence, R. I. HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL, 136 Rosses, on the west shore of Lake Michigan, El subsanorth of Chicago, connecting therewith by 9 trains on N. W. R. R., daily, each way. The best Summer Ricel of the Lake—106 feet above its level. Billiard Rooms. Craguat Grounds, and Statics stateshed. A low shoke rooms left, to let on reasonable terms.

GRAND HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.

To open June 10. This elegant and perfectly appointed hotel, facing Congress Fart, I have leased for a term of years. With the assistance of my brother. Sylvams T. Cozzens, of West Point, my intention is to offer accommodation in every respect equal to any hotel in Saraoga. Torms, \$21 per week. PARRAGUT HOUSE ATLANTIC HOUSE,

RYE BEACH, N. H.

Now open for the season of 1974. Eastern Railroad to
North Hampton (Rys Beach Station), where seasches will
se in readiness. Telegraph offse in houses.
J. C. PHILBRUK & SON. Proprietors. Vermont Summer Resorts. Highgate Springs and Alburgh Springs, 7 miles apart. Hotels at both pisces under same proprietors (Scotts), and now open at popular prices. Mineral Waters and Batts for all eliments. Send for airculars. CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

Twelve miles from the Village of Catskill, S. Y.

Accessible by the best meantain-read in the country.

Elevation, 3.00 cost. Year, attending over about 11,00 square miles of the Valley of the Hudson, unsurpassed by any in the world. Calebrated for its invigurating atmosphere. Temperature 18 to 20 degrees lower than that of New York Cuy. tionsopen June 1 to Oct. I. Beard, \$4.50 per day, or \$20 per week.

C. L. BEACH, Preprinter. Catakill and Mountain House Stages and Carriages.

Visitors vill please inquire for JAMES R. BRACE, Agent at Catakill Landing, who will be in attendance upon the arrival of all Trains and Roats.

GRAL A. BRACE, Proposition. SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW FAC-SIMILE UNDER CANVAS OF

Barnin's Great Hippodrom H. Buckley & Oo.'s World Race Festival, Wambold's Royal English Menagerie, SOULIER'S REAL ROMAN



Monday, July 6, ON LAKE PARK

Strictly Moral and First-Class

1,000 FEET AROUND, Is COVERED BY A SPACIOUS CANOPY, and is flanked by Amphithesize Seals cayable of scating ill, the people, with sample prefeeding from sun and rain. The whole is bettilled by limitinated by a signal with 1,000 patents with the seal of the seal of

THE GREAT ADELPHI.

Gala Family Matinee

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BILLY RICR. WAYNE & LOVELY, REVNOLDS

BROS., E. M. HALL, FRANKIE, MORGAN ELST

THER, EDESON, CONSTANTINE, REVELINA, IN
DIAN BALLET, GRAND AMAZOMIAN MABGH.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

NOVELTY COMPANY!

Irish Comedy, Pantomime, Specialty and Parce. Three hours of fun without dropping the curtain.
FORTY ARTISTS! FORTY ARTISTS!

Last Performances of Charles Gayler's Successful Serio-Comic Drams WITH THE TIDE. With the Charming Young Astress, KATIR MAYHEW is Jennie Merkland, with SUNGS, DANCES, and CHARACTER SKETCHES, Saturday Machine, WITH THE TIDE.

Positively the LAST TWO PERFORMANCES of the

Matineent 2 p. m., Evening at 8. HAND-BALL.

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EDUCATIONAL

MAS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
formerly Mr. Ogden Hoffman's Ragish, French and
Gorman Boarding School for Young Ladies and children,
if West Thirty-sighthest, N. T., reopens Sope, 33. Application may be made personally or by letter as above. HOTELS.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

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NO PAY!! Dr. Kean, 360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO, flay be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge mail chronic or nervous diseases. Di. J. KÉAN is to mly physician in the city who warrants comes or no pay. Office hours 2a. m. to 9p. m. (Sundays from 2 to 14.

Find for over twenty years with great oncome by sicians of Paris, New York, and London, it was a superior to all others for the prompt cure of hargest recent or of long searching.

Hannicotured by OLIN a CHE, 16 Euc Hacine, that he bearing the bearing the search of th

said words to ear of each all said eats provided but has one as and discount to

HIPPODROME

WILL OPEN IN CHICAGO

THE GREAT TRACK,

H. BUCKLEY & CO.,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LAST TWO PERFORMANCES, this (Saturday) Al

Prom the Howard Albenium, Boston. The largest and most complete organization for remands of

MeVICKER'S THEATRE.

Theatre Comique Combination.

REBLE SCHOOL,
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Boarding Sahool for Young Ladies and Children, under
the super history for Earl REV D. HUNTINGTON,
prices a fronce of Central New York. Instruction comprices a forceupt Registre course: the Ancient and Modrer Languages. Music and Drawing. The next school
year will commone on Wednesday, Sopt. 18. For Circulars angly to MARY J. JACKSON, Syracus, S. Y.

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NO PAY LOUIS DR. SHIPP, INTIL CULID. Iso Van Buren-s., now Clar to still treating all Chronise Kervous, and Special and With great success. Discases of Women spensed. DR. SHIPP is the only physician in the market. DR. SHIPP is the only physician in the market policy of the patient is cured. Call or studience sees to any address. Patients treated at anot by mail. All confidential.

Mathey Caylus' Capsules,

Foot of Washington-st., giving two entertainments the

walk against a running Elephant. Also, Stee and Hurdle Races by English Thoroughbred the Athletic and Gymnastic Sports of the An riculum, such as Ferilous Flying Men. Hercule Ball Performers, Controltonius and Trapolisis

CHARITY

JOHN STETSON'S MAMMOTH

NEXT WEEK THE LINGARDS! MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE.

There will be a game of Hand-Ball between Ald. O'Brien and James Forces at the opening of M. HART NETT'S BALL-COURT, this aftersoon, at 2 c'clock 177 North Water-st., between Clark and Dearborn.

PARIS BY NIGHT.

MADAME O. da SILVA

delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week ress
THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
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MOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between ark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Fifth Avenuendy-Company. "Charity." Afternoon and evening M'VICKER'S THEATRE Madison street, bet earborn and State. Rugagement of Katie May With the Tide." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between in and Monroe. Engagement of Stetson's N-impany. Vandortille, pantomime, comedy, and hermon and account.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Corner of Wabash avenued Congress street. Variety performance. The Jackle, roupe, Republish Bros., the pantomine of "Rebinson reces." Afternoon and evening. MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE Monroe street, between surborn and State. Josh Hart's Combination. Variety rformance. "The Multigan Guards," etc. Afternoon

EXPOSITION BUILDING Lake shore, foot of Adam

INGSBURY MUSIC HALL—Clark street, between delph and Lake. Joint entertainment by Aif Bur-and sol Smith Russell. Afternoon and evening. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WM. B. WARREN LODGE, NO. 245 A. F. & A. Barniar Communication this (Saturday) evening, at Pelock, at Oriental Hall, 12 LaSalie-st. By order of W. M. J. R. DUNLOP, Secretary

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, June 27, 1874.

Condit Mobilier and salary-grab are upply subjects to thrust upon the nominating convenons just now. A rash fellow attempted to introduce a resolution condemning these twin-swindles in the Webster County (Ia.) Convention yesterday. It was unanimously voted down, and Orr delegates to the Congressional Convention

Spicy talk is that to which the Holy Father Pius is treating the faithful now-a-days. He said yesterday that the popular Catholic demonstration in Rome on Sunday was a magnificen act, while the counter-affair of Wednesday was the impious and miserable work of the sons of arkness." This, from the Vicegerent of God, should set people in and out of Rome a-thinking; it probably will.

Gustave Courbet, the artist, who has been ndemned to pay the cost of reconstructing the column of Vendome, was one of the leading spirits in the Commune after the capitulation of Paris in 1871, and more than any other man was esponsible for the overthrow of the column His private fortune is inadequate to meet the penalty which has been imposed upon him. The object of the sentence undoubtedly is to warrant the confiscation of what property he has. Cour bet has already served a term of impriso for his services in the Commune.

Dawes in declining a renomination to Congress These be warlike times in Massachusetts, now that both of the prominent aspirants for the Senatorship have drawn their swords and thrown away the scabbards. Their quarrel will be tried hilt to hit. The downfall of one or the other is probable, though there is some talk of compronising by putting Mr. Hoar in the Governor's office and Mr. Dawes in the Senate. Indeed, Mr. Hoar has been understood to say that there a no office in the gift of Massachusetts that he would value more highly than the one spoken of in his behalf.

Comptroller Knox has been to see Bristow, and has come to a different opinion of the new Curuted to him in our Washington dispatches yes provide for the abolition of reserves on deposits, but merely that reserves of this description may inished by the 5 per cent of circulation which is to be retained in Washington for the mption of mutilated notes. Times have changed in the Treasury Department. When dson ruled, Knox did the heavy thinking for the Department; now Bristow does the heavy thinking for Knox. It is an equitable

Some stir has been occasioned in the placid surface of the British Parliament by the passage in the Lords of the Public Worship Regulation bill. The bill is intended to clear away some of obstacles to the speedy and cheap trial of eleries who may incur the dis pleasure of their Bishops; and it is believed to be especially intended for the reproof and correction of Ritualistic practices. It will encounter much opposition in the Com mons, where it will be violently opposed by the Tories, Mr. Disraeli's administration has thus far failed to keep, by positive declarations, any of the pladges on which it went into office. It ded the publicans and a powerful party in the Church, and seems in a fair way of closing its career in a much shorter time than wa allotted to Mr. Gladstone.

allroad officials have not generally been aced of immoderate action in their resistance to the Wisconsin law, and we must confess to having been surprised by the announcement recently made in these columns that the West Wisconsin Boad had undertaken to punish the Town of Hammond by ordering trains to pass it thout stopping. The facts are very different m the report. It appears that trains have g the time when the station-agent at that oint was under arrest at Hudson, some miles nt, where he was taken quite unexpectedly instance of a person who has a person grisvance against 'the road.' We state these facts in justice to the Company, whose alleged as was somewhat sharply commen ent issue of THE TRIBUNE.

The Chicago markets for breadstuffs wer generally easier yesterday, with less doing, while provisions were strong. Mess pork was active and 25e per bri higher, closing at \$17.50 cash, or seller July. Lard was quiet, and 20e per 100 igher, closing at \$11.05@11.10 cash or seller ats were in good demand, and a shade firmer, at 6% c for shoulders, \$8.95 for short ribs, Self for short clear, and 10%@lie for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were steady at 94% o per gallon. Lake freights were less active and was in light demand at unchanged prices. Wheat ligned until forbearance has become a was less active, and %c lower, closing at \$1.18% of the lower is rather a lament than an at-

vere quiet and easier, closing at 45% cash and 41% seller July. Bye was quiet and steady at Ho. Barley was quiet at 90c for new No. 2 seller first half September. Hogs were active and strong, selling at \$5.25@6.05. Cattle were quiet and easier. Sheep dull and lower.

Gov. Talbot, of Massachusetts, is as much an coidency as a certain late lamented President of the United States; and he is as fearless and frequent in the exercise of the veto power. He has just sent to Coventry the License law that lately passed the Legislature, and it is scarcely a nonth since he treated in the same way Talbot is evidently improving his advantages to he best of his ability and good fortune. He has only between now and next election in which to make his mark on affairs; and he is making it in most conscientious fashion.

The Attorney-General of Iowa holds that the validity of the Railroad law in that State is not at all affected by the failure of the companies to furnish the information required for their classification. His argument is that the law makes it imperative upon the Executive Council to classify the roads; and that, if the corporations have failed to file reports giving information to aid in the discharge of this duty, the Council must have recourse to other sources. It would be a very strange condition of affairs, says the Attorney-General, if a person should be allowed to plead his own deliberately wrong act as a reason why the law should not be enforced against him.

Howard Staunton, whose death is reported this morning, was an eminent authority in the somewhat dissimilar fields of chess-playing and Shaksperian study. He was an Oxford graduate, but it was not in those scholastic shades, as we should naturally expect, that he acquired a fondness for the facinating game. The development of this taste, and the study which it involved came later in life. In 1843 he was urged by persons who had witnessed exhibitions of his skill to challenge the then champion of Europe, M. St. Amand, and he gained a victory over that gentlemrn in a great match at Paris. Mr. Staunton, though he held the highest place as a player and continued to his death the supreme authority on chees in England, never conended with Morphy. The latter years of his life were devoted to literary pursuits, and especially to Shakspearian study. For editing the Illustrated Shakspeare," known as Routledge's edition, he received \$5,000, which is the largest pay ever given for work of this description. Mr. Staunton was 65 years of age.

A glaring case of injustice recently occurred connection with the operations of the Hunane Society. An agent of the Society procured the arrest of a drover at the Stock-Yards for allowing cattle to go without water until they were sold, -s practice frequently indulged in by drovers to increase their weight. The case was brought before Justice Scully and given to a jury composed of butchers, yard-men, and saloon-keepers, and, on the strength of a technical ruling by the Court, the jury acquitted the defendant. He thereupon turned about and sued the agent of the Society for cruelty to animals in not providing the cattle with water, and by the help of the same jury secured his conviction and a fine of \$50. Of course the proceedings in each case were but a farce and a mockery of justice It was not the duty of the agent of the Society to provide the cattle with water, and if he had attempted to do it of course he would have bee prevented. The real object of bringing suit against him is to drive him away from the Stock-Yards, that butchers and drovers may be free to practice cruelties with impunity. This fact hould inspire the Society to renewed efforts in behalf of the dumb beasts at the Stock-Yards.

TILTON AT BAY.

full text of Theodore Tilton's letter to the Rev Leonard Bacon, Moderator of the late Congregational Council. The letter reopens the Beech scandal in such a manner that it will be impossi ble for Mr. Beecher and his friends to maintain silence any longer without virtually confessing a guilt that will be subject to manifold exaggerations and distortions. Mr. Tilton's letter has been called out by a series of articles from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Bacon, which have charged him with bringing dishonor on the Christian name. Under the sting of these charges Mr. Tilton has spoken, after a silence of three years and more. He has not told the whole story even now; but a careful reading of his letter will reveal the secret to those who have followed the various developments in the case. It is not as bad as the story which the Woodhull told, and which Mr. Tilton characterizes as a "wicked and horrible slander." But that it is bad enough, is attested by the letter from Mr. Beecher to Mr. Tilton, in which the former humbles himself before the latter and before God, begs for forgiveness, and wishes he was dead. Mr. Tilton publishes but a portion of this letter. The unpublished part evidently tells the story, and is a confession of Mr. Beecher's that some

grave offense has been committed. It now appears from Mr. Tilton's letter that he has been suffering disgrace and contumely for years in order to save Mr. Beecher from public shame. His intimacy with the Woodhull crowd was a sacrifice on his part with the hope of suppressing what he finally printed. He has been called a liar and a dog, and submitted to it. His wife has been monstrously defamed. He has been betrayed in the agreements which he entered into at Beech-er's solicitation. The tripartite agreemen between Beecher, Bowen, and Tilton only bour Mr. Tilton not to repeat or circulate Bowen's against Mr. Tilton, which he "forbears to name or characterize." When charges were preferred against Mr. Tilton in Plymouth Church, Mr. Beecher and his friends requested Tilton not to appear for trial. He consented to absent himsalf on condition that his name abould be droppe simply because of long and continued nonattendance. But when the report was made it set forth that Mr. Tilton had been cited to appear and refused. Mr. Tilton, who was present at the church meeting, then and there protested by declaring that he was ready to meet any charges Mr. Beecher might bring against him. Mr. Beecher said he had no charges to make. Subsequently Mr. Beecher's paper, the Christian Union, printed the false report of the Committee and made no mention of Mr. Tilton's protest. In this and other ways detailed in Mr. Tilton's letter has he been mahas been forced to make public an offense which he could never forgive, but which he vould rather have borne in silence.

air. Tilton is no longer on trial. He has offered, now for the third time, to meet any charges Plymouth Church might make against him. But in this last offer he has placed Mr. Beecher in a position where the latter must demand a trial or hang his head in shame. The telegraph brings the information that Mr. Beecher declares he will not break the silence he has hitherto maintained. Then his churc nust break it for him. If not, we shall have the unprecedented spectacle of a professedly Christian Church nursing a scandal, and proecting a man whose character is now blackened nore deeply than it would be if the whole truth rere known. The matter cannot rest where i is. The time has come when Mr. Tilton's friends will tell what Mr. Tilton still hesitates to say, if Plymouth Church fails to probe the sore it carries and let the world know just how bad it is.

THE LITTLE TARIFF BILL. Among the killed and wounded of the last day of the session was a bill commonly called the little tariff bill. When Mr. Dawes presented the report of the Conference Committee upon it he said that he had opposed the duty of \$6 per ton on jute butts, but in deference to the demands of the West he had yielded and placed jute butts on the altar of his country! The House then pro-

seeded to kill his bill, and served it right. The little tariff bill was a little villain, and the proposed duty on jute butts serves to illustrate its character as well as anything else. Ex uno disce omnes. Jute butts are imported from India, and are used for the manufacture of vrapping paper and coarse bags. It is possible, owever, to use flax-tow as a substitute for jute, the price is sufficiently high. Unfortunately, of late years, the price of jute has not been high enough to give the tow-mills a profit. So the tow-millers asked Congress to pass a law to increase the price of jute. Congress, with the benevolent purpose of adding to the expenses of all the paper-mills and bag-factories in the country, to say nothing of the forty millions of people who, in one way or another, consume wrapping-paper and coarse bags, proceeded to add \$6 per ton to the price of jute n the only way known to it, viz.: that of station ing a man with a gun at each harbor on the coast, with orders to blow out the brains of any other man who should seek to enter this blessed land with a ton of jute, unless he should first pay \$6. It was not claimed that this duty was levied for the purpose of raising revenue and satisfying the demands of the bloated bondholders. On the contrary, it was desired and intended to prevent jute, as far as possible, from coming into the country at all. And this tax was sought to be mposed on the paper-mills and bag-factories. and the consumers of their products for the benefit of a few beggarly tow-grinders, whom Mr. Dawes dignified with the name of "the West." The West demands so and so, said Mr. Dawes : therefore, though it is against the interests of my section, I lay jute butts on the altar of my ountry! What a glorious Jephthah we have in our Dawes! What a miserable country this will e when he goes out of Congress! Who will sacrifice his first wife's relations for the upbuild-

ing of the great West when he is gone? The probability is that this little tariff bill ontained compensations for some of Mr. Dawes' onstituents quite sufficient to balance the losses ocurred by others on jute butts. If not, the nore fool he. It is barely possible that he fancies the West is desirous of seeing jute adrance in the market \$6 per ton,—though it is not probable he is so green as that. We can tell him that scarcely anybody in the West knew that there was a tow-mill this side of Ireland until they learned it from the discussion on the little tariff bill. The attempt to divert a certain amount of the earnings of the paper manufacturers to the pockets of the tow-millers without value received was an impudent fraud,-in no wise different from the other swindling features of the protective tariff, but of a pattern therewith,and, while it is a small thing as compared with the iron and steel grab-law, we are glad it was defeated, together with all the other petty-larceny

rovisions in the bill.

THE IOWA ANTI-MONOPOLISTS. The platform adopted by the Anti-Monopoly partylof Iows on Wednesday last is the best teclaration of principles, both political and financial, that has been put forth by any State Convention this year. It is a sober and clear statement of the existing evils of public administration, and it betrays a master hand in its keen perceptions and its incisive language. Its recital of the numerous and glaring invasions of the rights of the Southern States, and of the repeated acts of fraud and favoritism, prodigality and extravagance, on the part of the Federal dministration, is most pointed and forcible And, as regards the currency question, that pons asinorum of all the previous conventions, the Iowa platform is extremely gratifying. We reproduce the resolution as passed:

That the faith and credit of the nation must That the faith and credit of the nation must be maintained inviolate, that the public debt, of whateve kind, should be paid in strict accordance with the lar under which it was contracted. That an over-issue of paper money, being at variance with the principles of a sound financial policy, the circulating medium should be based upon its redemption in specie at the earliest practicable day, and its convertibility into a specie-equivalent at the will of the holder, and that subject to the earliest practicable day. specie-equivalent at the will of the holder, and that, subject to these restrictions, it is the duty of Congress to se provide, by appropriate legislation, that the vol-ume of our Government currency shall at all times be adequate to the general business and commerce of the country, and be equitably distributed among the sev-

This is an honorable utterance, and one which will bear the test of both moral and economi science. If the Illinois Independents had adopted an equally wise and dignified platform, their victory would have been already won They would have secured the hearty support of thousands of Republicans who are disgusted with their own unmanly and equivocal res lutions, and would have rendered it impossible for the Democrats to do aught but ratify their

platform and nominees.

The Spaniards in Cuba are doing good service if in no other way, by pointing a moral and adorning a tale for the benefit of paper-money intemperates in America. Capt.-Gen. Concha regards himself, and wishes to be regarded, as a alter, amend, or repeal the laws of trade with as great freedom as the pig-iron men in Pennsylvania and the "blood-sealed" sophers in Congress. But the laws of trade mind Capt.-Gen. Conche just as little as he has been the flooding of the island with lying promises to pay, the driving out of gold, the serious embarrassment of all business interests, and, what reason should all along have told him, A. Corn was dall and He lower, clos- tack. His tone is one of serror that he the repudiation of the public dabt. That the

use of a false standard in money almost inevitably causes the establishment of a false stan-dard in morals is a principle in Political Economy that receives ample confirmation from the recent course of events in Cuba. So far have the people of Cuba advanced toward utter demoralization that they have seriously proposed to the Captain-General the levying of special tax of 5 per cent on "the riches" of island. Of course this is sheer robbery but we do not see that it is much worse, after all, than, the plan for the relief of "the dobtor class" which secured the approval of a majority of the American Congress not many month ago. To be sure there is a difference between ill-tapping and bank-burglary; and the two Senators from Illinois are welcome to make the

COOK COUNTY AND THE TAX-GRAB LAW. The decision by the Supreme Court that no taxes can be collected under the grab law is of much concern to the tax-payers of this city and county. The total valuation for the State in 1873 was \$1,341,613,046, and the sum authorized by law to be raised \$2,500,000. To produc this amount of revenue on that aggregate value tion required a rate one mill and nine-tenth of a mill, which would have yielded not only th required \$2,500,000, but \$49,000 surplus. Instead of certifying that rate, the Auditor notified the County Clerks to extend the taxes for revenue purposes at the rate of two mills and nine-tenth of a mill on the dollar. The rate required to produce the authorized revenue was 19 cents on the \$100, and the Auditor directed the local officers to extend the tax at the rate of 27 cents on the \$100. The difference, amounting to cents on the \$100, was the excess, which was levied to cover the railroad-aid debt, and which excess the Supreme Cour has decided to be unconstitutional. It amounts in the State to \$1,100,000 on the tax of 1873. The assessment on valuation of all kinds of property in Cook County was \$302,524,125. The amount of tax involved in this abatemen ordered by the Supreme Court, in this county alone, is \$242,019. This amount of the tax levy for 1873 has been set aside by the Suprem

It now remains for the County Attorney to take the proper level steps to have this reduction made in the levy for this county. That is a respectable sum of money, and if paid, as it must be unless legally avoided, cannot be recovered back. Its collection must therefore be stopped now, and it is the business of the County Attor ney to attend to this at once, and before the col lection of the tax is enforced by sale.

SAT CLARK AND GOV. TAYLOR.

The political mountains of Wisconsin have abored and brought forth a ridiculous mouse. The dominant party in that State is now groan ing because Sat Clark didn't get an office. Sat having worked for the election of the present Governor and the success of the Reform party immediately after the election, like most other spavined patriots who toil for the good of the country, called for his pay. Like some fastidious beggars, who intimate that they would rather have pound-cake than cold bread, Sat intimated that he would take the Wardenship of the State Penitentiary, and, according to his own statement, the Governor promised him he should have it, and then ungratefully gave it to some other jailor. He then came round the second time, and informed the Governor that he would take a Railway Commissio ership. According to his own statement, the Governor promised him this also, and then gave it to another. Twice disappointed in this cruel manner, Sat Clark sat down and wrote a sharp letter, in which he abused the Governor without stint for his treachery and perfidy, and threatened a whole series of disasters to the Reform party. Thus far there is no especial need of comment, nor is there anything inappropriate in the letter to the Governor. He has the right to complain of his cavalier treatment. the right to abuse the Governor, the right to himself generally. It is purely a personal mattter between himself and the Governor. He may denounce the Governor, as an ungrateful wretch, call him out, abuse him through the public press, refuse to recognize him, cut his sequaintance and that of his family, never vote for him again, and teach his children, if he has any, that Gov. Taylor is a monster of such frightful mien as to be hated needs but to be seen. No one would object to all this; it is Sat Clark's clear right. But here it should be allowed to end. Instead of this, a later dispatch states that the letter has created a great stir among politicians, and that it presages a disruption of the Reform Party! Dreadful! If the Reform Party is dependent upon Sat Clark, or any other damaged politician, for its existence, if it has no vitality of its own, if it is built up on the Wardenship of the Penitentiary, the sooner it disrupts the better. We hope, however, that there is spunk enough among the Reformers of Wisconsin to take any spayined politician by the cost-collar, show him the door, and let him do his whining outside. If there is any manliness, any independence, any real stuff in the Reform Party of Wisconsin, it will take no more heed of the walls of a disappointed office-seeker than it would of the blowing of the wind. If they are going to shiver every time a soreheaded politician threatens, they had better go out of the reform business altogether. Sat Clark and his grievances are of no more consequence than Tom Jones and his grievances. It is a private matter purely between him and Gov. Taylor, and, if he cannot settle it satisfactorily, it is simply a matter of sheer impudence for him to parade it before the public; at the same time, it is very silly for the Reform party to get in a fume and a fret this hot weather because some candidate for the Penitentiary has not yet got what he de-

serves. The Washington Republican has for The Washington Republican has found out where all this opposition to the Third Term comes from. It originates with impatient and unscrupulous aspirants for the Presidency "who thus disguise their vaulting ambition." Having treed these rascals, the Republican gravely pro-

Unless misled by faction and the machinations imbitious damagogues, the people will always, in the hoice of a President, consider, not the precedents of emote are, not the gratification of the hopes of warm of greedy politicians, but their own welfare an he substantial interest.

—A subscriber of the Mound City (Ill.) Jour-nal contributes to that paper a list of his expenses for food during the absence of his wife for one week. His bill of fare embraced eleven differ-ent articles, and the outlay for seven days was \$5 cents. He adds that "I frequently ate so much that it was considerable of a drag to have to wash the dishes afterward."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Laving of the Corner-Stone of the New Edifice.

Addresses by Dr. Bartlett, Bishop Cheney, and Others.

The Methodists and Presbyterians Are also Represented.

Dr. Kitchell Gives the History of the Congregation.

Reception to the Pastor.

on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, was laid with appropriate ceremonies by the Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, the pastor, yesterday afternoon. The hour selected, half-past o'clock, was a happy one, since the intensest of the sun's rays were past, and a delightful breeze from the lake cooled the atmosphere, and sitting and standing in the sun were not at all unpleas-ant. There were in the neighborhood of 1,000 dated with seats on a rude where also the ministers who took an active part

THE EPERCISES WERE OPENED or beginning the work the Society had gathered for—the laying of the corner-stone of their edi-fice. They believed in God, and that in Him they lived and moved and had their being, and wished to begin all their enterprises in his name—to seek his aid and favor. Their neighbors of the different denominations had been in-vited to join with them in the impressive serrices, and they had come to testify to the world at large that there was a common Christianity deeper than any sectarian ribbons—that the heart and life and lungs of the truth were profounder nd more to be regarded than the mere outside ecorations. He then read the Twenty-fourth

ess thereof," etc.
The reading ended, the assemblage sang THE POLLOWING HYMN. Lo! what a precious corner-stone
The Jewish builders did refuse,
But God has built His church there
And lifted up the glorious news,

Great God, the work is all divine,
The joy and wonder of our eyes;
This is the day that proves it Thine,
The day that saw our Savior rise.

Sinners, rejoice, and saints be glad;
Hosanna, let His name be blest;
A thousand honors on His head
With peace, and light, and glory rest,
Prayer was offered by

THE REV. MR. GIBSON,
of the Second Presbyterian Church, who said, in
reference to the corner-stone: "And now, O
Lord! our God, there is here in this part of the reference to the corner-stone: "And now, O Lord! our God, there is here in this part of the city, a company of thy people who desire to meet in this place in the name of Jesus; and for this purpose they have undertaken to erect a building where they have undertaken to erect a building where they and their children may worship Thee. We meet to-day to lay the corner-stone of it, and remembering that Thou hast unvited us to acknowlege Thee in all our ways, and hast encouraged us to do all things in Jesus' name, we would desire to acknowledge Thee in this our enterprise, and to lay this corner-stone in the name of Jesus, beseeching Thee, O Father! that Thou wouldst visit this people with thy loving favor, that Thou wouldst smile upon their enterprise, and crown their efforts with success. We give Thee thanks, O Lord, for the tokens of Thy favor which they have already enjoyed in preparing the plans, and in bringing the work to this stage; and we pray, O Lord, that that which has been so auspiciously commenced may continue until its completion,—that it may be thy will that no accident may befall the workmen, and in due time the head-stone may be put up amid the rejoicings and the praises of thy people. May the desires of many hearts be toward this place, and as the foundation has been laid, so may the walls arise, amidst the prayers of the people. And do Thon. O Lord, thear in Heaven, thy dwelling desires of many hearts be toward this piace, and as the foundation has been laid, so may the walls arise, amidst the prayers of the people. And do Thou, O Lord, hear in Heaven, thy dwelling place, these their humble prayers, and do Thou look upon this spot and upon this rising building with thy favor; and grant, O Lord, when it shall be erected, the promise may be fulfilled in their happy experience that Thou witt come and dwell amongst them, and that Thing

ruifilled in their nappy experiment and that Thine come and dwell amongst them, and that Thine eyes and Thy heart shall be here continually."

The Rev. Mr. Bartlett then read a LIST OF THE CONTENTS of the box to be placed in the corner-stone, as follows: New Plymouth Church manual, and membership to date; Plymouth Church direction of the members. Plymouth of 1889; copies of the daily papers; a copy of the Journal of Oct. 9, 1871; copies of the Advance, Christian Union, Independent, Journal of Commerce, Phymouth Rock (a local church paper), Commercial Ad-vertiser, Western Manufacturer; programmes (a local church paper), Commercial Advertiser, Western Manujacturer; programmes of the last praise service in the present church, of the services at the breaking of the ground, of the corner-stone ceremonies; map of Chicago, 1874; reports of the Board of Education, Board of Public Works, and Board of Trade; "The Tunnels and Water System of Chicago; Land-Oioner from November, 1871, to date; photograph of the old church corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court; programme of the last entertainment of the Young People's Association, with list of officers, and programme of the aniversary exercises; programme of the last entertainment given for the aid of the building fund; Chicago Directory, 1874; Plymouth collection of hymns; list of contractors,

lection of hymns; list of contractors,

MR. BARTLETT

eaid there was enough in the box to reconstruct
our civilization a thousand years hence. [He
here placed the box in the hole in the base stone,
and the boss mason poured the cement around
it.] They proposed to lay the corner-stone of a
church edifice that would meet many wants.
They proposed to have it large enough to make
the pews cheap, and to make a bid for the entertainment of the masses of men in the church of
God. It was idle folly for a church to build
merely large enough to entertain its own mem-

the pews cheap, and to make a bid for the entertainment of the masses of men in the church of God. It was idle folly for a church to build merely large enough to entertain its own membership, and then to invite all the Kingdoms of the earth to come in. They proposed to build it broad enough in its principles for all who loved the Lord Jesus Christ to worship within its walis. They proposed in it to worship god the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and Jesus Christ as the only Savior of sinners upon earth, and to make it as narrow as the Bible, and as broad as the Bible. They were happy that day in having with them representatives of leading denominations, with whom they were in sympathy.—Christians so broad that they could stand with them in all the great fundamentals of salvation. The influences of the day were incalculable and august.

AN UNEXPECTED FEATURE.

At this juncture Mr. Wilcox, the architect, stepped upon the platform, and, handing Mr. Bartlett a beautiful silver trowel, said: "Permit me to present to you, Mr. Bartlett, with an implement to lay the corner-stone of this edifice to be arecased to the worship of God. May it prove the emblem of a strongly cemented and compact society that shall endure as firmly as its mother rock, brave old Plymouth."

The recipient was taken by surprise, and his reply gave evidence of it. He said it looked more like a poetry trowel than the plain instruments with which the building was to be constructed—more like a metaphor of a trowel, or rather like the figurative trowel that had had the walls of Zion—those broader muniments that had been advancing against the hosts of sin. (The trowel was made by William M. Mayo, and within some very handsome scroll work is the subjoined inscription: "Used in laying the corner-stone of Plymouth Church, Chicago, June 26th, 1374. Presented to William Alvin Bartlett, pastor, by William H. Wilcox, architect."]

The present was dipped into the mortar, and Mr. Bartlett spread a small portion on the southwest corner of the stone, th

The congregation then sang
TRE FOLLOWING ODE,
Imposed by William Ross Wallace

With humble but exustant hearts
We gather here to break the sod
For the pure temple's corner-stone
That shall be ever Thine, oh! God.

Here will the hymns of ancien In Judah's consecrated fold, Again before Thy great white For justice and the truth be

Here is the last and brighter day Brought by Tny Son to Time's dark sea; Our souls, released from all old bonds, Will look on high and worship Thee.

Here for the desolate our songs Shall rise, for Thou alone canst save; And with the lightnings of Thine eyes Meit the last fetter of the grave.

Then smile upon our labor here, And let this consecrated sod Prophetic shine, that all the earth Shall yet a temple be to God.

Prophetic shime, that all the earth Shall yet a temple be to God.

MISHOP CHENEY

was introduced, and said, under the bright an beautiful sky, and with the breath from majest Michigan fauning their cheeks, he congratulate them, with all his neart and with all his son upon the laying of the corner-stone of the tot-magnificent edifice. The laying of a corne stone was not like that which capped the tog most summit of the apire of a church; it was something that dealt not of the past with its his tory, but of the future with its past; it was something that was pointing down the time to come to the history that way yet to be read. It was like, not the iron paralels, not the oaken ties, not the thundering locomotive and the hurrying rail-cars, but like the sticks that the surveyors drive into the prairies and anticipating the time when the railroa should whirl its thousands along the track yet to be constructed. And so, as they looked for ward to the future of Plymouth Church, and the representatives of the various Christian churche met with that congregation, and took them be the land and bid them gods, eed in the congregation are properly that loomed up before these of the care the property. met with that congregation, and took them by the hand and bid them gods, eed in the hope that loomed up before them so gladly and so brightly, he felt that it was a privilege to speak of what the future of the church might be—of what a glorious prospect lay before it. After referring to the story of Isaac and the exclamation after sleeping under the "canopy of heaven"—"This is Bethel—the House of God," Bishop Cheney said he doubted not that God had visited Isaac with peculiar blessings of His spirit and His grace that night; and hence he said that wherever men met together for the worship of God, and for the upholding of the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, finding God present, there was a Bethel. Whatever be the walls of the new church, whether reared with the solidity and the strength that the cornerstone evidenced, whether it be that thousands gathered to worship God and to listen to the Gospel, or whether it should be a place where few should meet to hear the truth, in any case God grant that it may be a "Bathal," because those who did meet there would find God present to their consciences, to their hearts, to their loving faith, laying hold upon a crucified Bedeemer.

The question might arise, Was there room

loving faith, laying hold upon a crucified Bedeemer.

The question might arise, Was there room enough for so many great edifices for the worship of God, and for the preaching of His gospel. To that he answered "Yes," and answered "No." If Plymouth Church meant to plow the old furrow that the churches of Chicago had been plowing so many years—if it meant to turn over the same sod, with the same old plow-share—if it meant to build a church for the rich people, he would say there was no room for it; but if the pastor, and the officers, and the people, meant to build a tabernacle not only large enough but free enough for the poor as well as the rich—for the great mass of the people—the mechanics, clerks, and struggling professional men—if they were to be welcome within its walls and under its roof, he would say there was ample room for all the extensions of the "tent" that they could possibly make; and he said "God bless you in the work!" Since there were so many churches represented it seemed to him proper that he should read the following "exquisitely beautiful poem, written by the wife of a Methodist minister":

As in the ancient Syrian wild.
Stretched on his rocky couch at even,
Weary, and worn, and sleep-beguited
Thy servant saw the gate of Heavon;

Open our eyes by faith to see
Up from this sacred pile arise,
For men of low and high degree,
Alike a pathway to the skies

Quicken our souls that we may hear, With subtier sense than mortals kn Down thro' the ages, year by year. The serried columns come and go.

Till gathered out of distant lands, The North and South, toe East and West, This labor of our willing hands. To earth's remotest sons is blest.

And all the shields of mighty men.

THE REV. DR. KITCHRLL,

who was the first pastor of Plymouth C hurch,
who laid the corner-stone of the church on the
owner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court,
spoke next. He said the laying of a cornerstone was an act of hope, and in its very nature
a jcyful act; and they had come to cheer the
work which had begun. It, however, seemed to
him, while they were so happy, and looked forward with so much of anticipation, there was
for some a touch of other feeling than gladuess.
He did not come with sadness, but their, were
some present who had a few tears to shed. He did not come with sadness, but there were some present who had a few tears to shed. They had been saving them up for some years, and would by and by go off by themselves and "weep a little weep" over what they remembered. They thought of the former house not altogether with gladness, and of the first, away back beyond that on Van Buren street, nine years ago. He remembered a little company were gathered there in a rusty, dusty, oblong shanty-temple, counseling together whether it was possible to do anything more in Chicago; and how, with a heroism that was Hebrew, they burst out of that Egypt and wont into the desert to wander. They tarried for a time in Smith & Nixon's Hall,—a very musical and profane place, where Satan was worshiped air days out of the seven. Hence they went into the basement of the Unitarian Church on Wabash avenue; and subsequently, on account of a self-denial he had never before or since witnessed among Christian people, the basement of the former church, corner of Eldridge court, was finished. When he remembered those struggles, a little touch of sadness came in with the gladness with which he welcomed the new structure rising under better auspices and a better fortune. Passing that by, he welcomed the new scene opening before Plymouth Church, the new relation into which it had taken up the work in Chicago; and he trusted that God's blessing would richly descend upon them, and give them strength to do the work opening before them.

The Rev. Mr. McChesney, of Trinity Methodist, and the Rev. Mr. Helmer, of the Union Park Congregational, also made a few congratulatory remarks, after which the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Roy, and the speciators and members of the church dispersed.

IN THE EVENING.

the CHIPPEWAS.

THE CHIPPEWAS.

They Celebrate the Sixth Anniversary of their Settlement at White Earth. Minn.

Social Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribume.

Sr. Paul, June 26.—The first auniversary celebration over undertaken by the Chippewas occurred at White Earth, on the 17th inst., when the farmer Indians celebrated the sixth anniversary of the establishment of their settlement at White Earth, by religious services, music, military display, public dinner, and speeches. The religious services were in the Episcopal Mission Church, conducted by the Rev. Johnson, a native priest; music by young people of mixed and full bloods. The military display was by a full company well-drilled, in Uncle Sam's uniform and equipments, officered by men who saw service in the Rebellion. The dinner was ad fine a spread as could be expected from any rural community. The speeches were by White Cloud, head Chief, the Beaublen brothers, influential mixed-bloods, the Institute priest, his white assistant, and Agen-Donglass. The latter's speech ended with commissioning for Sub-Chief a worthy man nominated by his predecessor when dying, and pronouncing a enlogy upon the deceased Chief. In the course of White Cloud's oration, he described the changes wrought upon the Chippawas by

LICENSE LAW VETOED.

THE COUNCIL

Consideration of the Estim

Continued The Board of Health Deprived of The

Pay. Increased Appropriations for the Pire

Department.

The Common Council met last evening a Committee of the Whole to resume consideration of the Annual Appropriation bill, Ald. Schaffer

The first item for consideration was that a \$13,000 for engine-house on Lincoln street.

Indians.
Ald. Quirk moved to increase this item to \$15,600. Carried.

Ald. Quark moved to increase this item is \$15,000. Carried.

Ald. Cullerton moved to strike out the item of \$1,800 for a hook and ladder truck. Lost. The item was adopted.

The following items were adopted without debate: Steam-heater, \$150; harness and blankst, \$240; horse feed and shoeing, \$633; payed two laremen, one engineer, and nine firemen, \$10,800; bedding, furniture, etc., \$331.80; 1,000 feet nav hose, \$1,400.

Ald. Foley moved to appropriate \$5,000 to all in the purchase of a lot corner of Frankih and Washington streets, and \$5,000 additional to an engine-house building. Carried.

Items for the equipment of the engine-house treets, and \$5,000 additional to the street between Goethe and Green streets, amounting to \$10,221, less unexpected balance of last year, amounting to \$7,005, and adopted.

adopted.

Items were adopted for an en

gine, equipments, etc.. on Thirty-si near Halsted, amounting to \$19,682. Ald. Coey moved to meert \$9,000

Ald. Coey moved to meert \$9,000 inster of \$7,000, for an engine-house to be exected on Third avenue, near Twelfth street. Carried The following items were then adopted:

For purchase of two dres-class fire-engines, to applied two now unrealisable from long service, \$9,000.

Two light wagons, \$450; one fugi-wagon, \$50; reshorses at \$200 each, \$400; one set doubts harnes, \$9; one set single harness, \$45; hores feed and shows, nine months, \$150; tools for making and resulting leather hose, \$500; claitern and pipe connection of Twenty-second street. West Division, \$3,000; ton set-left-valves at \$125 each, \$1,251.

For deficiency in appropriations of forms; supplies, new hose, etc. \$23,000; for set. Adopted.

Adopted.

For fifteen automatic boxes at \$220 and, \$5,700 new lines for boxes, \$1,500; talking circuit for Find Marshale, \$1,500; four gongs for houses, \$1,000; two gongs for houses, recommended by Firs Marshale \$1,500; four gongs for houses, \$1,000; two gongs for houses, recommended by Firs Marshale \$1,500; bells and striker for Archer avenue and State street, \$2,300; bells and striker for Hinman and Foulint streets, \$2,300; changing six bell strikers to reverse convrents, \$360; changing six bell strikers to reverse convrents, \$360; battery supplies, tools, etc., 1500; one repair wagon, \$200; one Concord wagon, \$200; one Concord wagon, \$200; one four streets, \$2,000; changing streets, \$1,000.

In view of the laborious duties of the members of the Board of Health, as he said, Ald. Cullerton moved to increase their salaries to \$1,500 each, instead of \$500, as recommended. Ald. Richardson (satirically)—"Better make it

Ald. Richardson (satirically)—"Better make \$2,500."

Ald. Campbell (in earnest) moved to make their salaries just what the Aldermen gomething. He thought the Board of Healis nuisance and unnecessary expanse. The less way to get rid of it was to cut off the salary.

Ald. Culletton explained that his motion we

Aid. Culierton explained that his motion want to carnest.

Aid. Quirs was opposed to striking the item out. In cholora times the members of the Board of Health were very useful.

Ald. Culierton said they would never be found in cholera times.

Aid. Sidwell thought their duties were nothing like so laborious or important as those of the members of the Cournon Council,

Ald. Richardson inquired if the Board of Health, cutside of Dr. Miller, did anything at all except to audit a few bills.

Ald. Campbell replied that they did nothing at all but to audit bills. He said it was unfair it pay the Board of Health for doing nothing, when the Board of Education did tes times the labor, and neither received nor asked any salary. He believed the Board of Health would be sootished at the next session of the Legislature.

Aid. Richardson believed that the bulk of the work was done by Dr. Miller, who could content the business better if the Board was out of the way altogether.

In connection with the item of \$2,500 fm salary of the Sanitary Superintendent, Alc.

was no need of such as to ductor.

Ald. Hiddreth moved to make the Health Ober's salary was fixed at \$1,500 on motion of Ald. Pickering.

Ald. Pickering moved to make the salary of the Secretary of the Board of Health \$1,200, instead of \$1,600, as recommended. Carried.

Ald. Stone moved to make the salary of the Registration Clerk \$1,200, instead of \$1,000, as recommended. Lost.

The salary was fixed at \$1,000, as was also the salary of the Health Office Clerk.

THE SANTYARY POLICE.

Ald. Stone moved to reduce the sanitary police force to eighteen instead of twenty-four mea, a recommended.

Ald. Copy spoke in favor of twenty-four

Ald. Coey spoke in favor of twenty-four Ald. Sidwell moved that there be twent Ald. T. F. Bailey moved that there be to

Ald. T. F. Bailey moved that there be tweety seven.

Ald. Cullerton moved to strike out altogether and only provide for four Meat Inspectors \$21,000 each. It was the duty of the regular police force to find out nuisances and report a their Sergeants. The present sanitary polices were in the habit of spending their disciplinations, and he also charged that they reserve commissions on night soavenger work.

Ald. Quirk held that it was simply impossible for the regular policemen to attend to sanitary matters. He knew of six sanitary policemen who didn't drink even a glass of lager.

Ald. T. F. Bailey said they oughs to be charged, if that was the case.

Ald. Pickering was in favor of Ald. Culis-

Aid. Pickering was in favor of Ald. Online ton's proposition.

Aid. Jonas believed that the regular politore aiready had more duties than they could probably attend to.

The motions to make the number of saning police 21 and 27 were lost, as was also Ald. Collecton's motion. The item for twenty-four mat \$9 each was adopted.

For small-pox hospital.

For small-pox hospital.

For printing and stationary.

Adopted.

Ald. Hildreth moved to reduce to \$57,357 & item for day scavenger work.

Ald. Heath stated that the contract was less \$40,000.

Ald. Cullerton moved to strike out the item was passed at \$40,000.

Ald. Cullerton moved to strike out the item \$6,000 for the removal of dead animals. The work was not attended to at all.

Ex-Ald. McGrath stated that there was a second to state there was a second to state there was a second to state the second to second the second

Adopted.

Ald. Foley moved that
intendent of the

Ald. T. F. Balley and a certain charges against the well, and he proposed to moved that the Superints at \$2,000.

Ald. White accused a marve in investigating was prout to state the House of Correction in Ald. Campbell hope be reduced. He did no could be replaced by ald. Stone coincided value of Mr. Felton's seri

value of Mr. Felton's
Ald. Dixon hoped th ald. Oreoran thought to reduce the salary of such universal satisfact Ex-Ald. MoGrath 88

was opposed to such that time he had chelieved there were you manage the prison as we was well worthy of a sala. Ald. Foley withdrew his \$0.00.

HYDR

Special Dispatch to ; NEW YORK, June 26. New York, Julie 2004 tinguished physicians ing to determine what in hydrophobia, and effectual. The deat Thursday afternoon hashed the requisional scientific

Afternoon Drs. Will Frank Hamilton, More Cremin, and others me residence, No. 309 East I vostigate any points and make a care ful Opinions were dividented by blood lesion of the nerve thought that the dether of the brains mathem. Dr. Clymer contented inquiry develops though McCormick did now und, yet, from the firguess mental anxiety. When McCormick ou Weds an anxious look. His pufullest extent, though the light in the room. He as as though expecting as as though expecting of Dr. Olymer thought that produce this appearance herve-centres. Dr. Ham myous investigations of scientists, all of which ha The doctors then proce tigate McCormick's case, per held that his death has poisoning. This

RELIC

Special Dispatch to ROCKFORD, Ill., June theran Augustana Synod for the purpose of settlin questions that have arise

questions that have arise points. Delegates were in States and Territories. members present were the Prevident of the Conver Rydholm on Rev. J. H. Quist, D. D. Prof. H. I. R. Cervin, Ph. D.; John the Chicago Hemiander, wor. The Convention rethe Latheran Church whitered confession of Augustin 1621.

LEGAL INTE oon. The jury for itself the plaintiff

THE INDIAN

Pansons, Ks., June 26 bave taken place in the the agents of civilized I leved excepting J. B. Jeckess, and alcentral agent Mort Gibson. The Ott holes, Cherokees, and civilized Indians, will be This is regarded as amall coals.

Health Deprived of Their Pay.

priations for the Firepartment.

Council met last evening in Whole to resume consideration roperation bill, Ald. Schaffner

Aid. Dixon hoped that the salary would not be set down.

Ald. Corcoran thought it would be very unwise to reduce the salary of a man who had given such universal satisfaction.

Ex-Aid. McGrath said that one year ago he was opposed to such a large salary, but since that time he had changed his views, and now believed there were very few men who could manage the prison as well as Mr. Felton. He was well worthy of a salary of \$4,000.

Aid. Foley withdrew his motion to reduce to 48,000.

The motion to make the salary \$2,000 was lost. The salary was fixed at \$4,000.

The Council adjourned until haif-past 2 o'clock this afternoon.

HYDROPHOBIA.

balance of the proceeds of bonds already is-seed and sold for City Bridewell, or so

mored that the Superintendent's sharry be fixed at \$2,000.
Ald. White accused Ald. Bailey of lack of nerve in investigating the Bride well charges. He was prout to state that Chicago had the finest House of Correction in the United States.
Ald. Campbell hoped the salary would not be reduced. He did not believe that Mr. Feiton could be replaced by one man in a million.
Ald. Stone coincided with this estimate of the value of Mr. Feiton's services.
Ald. Diron hoped that the salary would not be sent down.

Investigation of the Late Case in New York in Progress.

Special Dispatch to The Chroage Tribune.
New York, June 26.—Many of the most dis-

New York, June 26.—Many of the most distinguished physicians in this city are endeavoring to determine what peculiar lesion is present is hydrophobia, and what treatment of it is most effectual. The death of William McCormick on Thursday afternoon, from hydrophobia, furnished the requisite opportunity for a thorough scientific investigation. This afternoon Drs. William A. Hammond, Irank Hamilton, Merceith Clymer, Russell tremin, and others met at McCormiok's late residence, No. 309 East Fifty-first street, to investigate any points counceted with the subject and make a care ful post-mortem examination. Opinions were divided as to whether hydrophobia was caused by blood-poisoning, or was a true lesion of the nervous system. Dr. Hammond thought that the disease was a true lesion, either of the brain, spinal cord, and the great repathetic system, or a combination of all of them. Dr. Clymer contended that

THERE WAS CLEARLY BLOOD-POISONING.
Oxedul inquiry developed the fact that, although McCormick did not say much about the wound, yet, from the first, it had caused him great mental anxiety. When Dr. Hadden first as McCormick on Wednesday night, he noticed an anxious look. His pupils were dilated to the fullest extent, though there was a bright gaslight in the room. He seemed said Dr. Hadden, as though expecting some intangible horror. Dr. Olymer thought that blood-poisoning would produce this appearance by reflex action on the inversements, all of which had been fruitless.

THE INVESTIGATION.

The doctors then proceeded to carefully investigations of the subject by French scentists, all of which had been fruitless.

The investigation.

The investigation of which had been fruitless.

The doctors then proceeded to carefully investigate McCormick's case. One morning newspaper held that his death had been caused by optumpoisoning. This was disproved by the fact that the temperature of the patient's body, towards the close was from 105 to 145 2-10 deg., while optumpoisoning lowers the temperature. The Coroner arrived soon after, and impaneled the doctors as a jury, and proceeded with the inquest. They reached no decision. Microscopic and chemical examination will be made, and will last two weeks.

RELIGIOUS.

swedish Lutheran Synod in Session

Swedish Lutheran Synod in Session at Rockford.

Special Dispatch to The Chacago Tribune.

Rockford, III., June 26.—The Swedish Lutheran Augustans Synod convened in this city for the purpose of settling various complicated questions that have arisen concerning doctrinal points. Delegates were present, from eighteen States and Territories. Among the prominent members present were the Rev. Eric Norelius, President of the Convention; the Rev. C. R. Rydholm, A. Rev. J. H. Wyston, Prof. Haselonist, D. D. Prof. H. Peck, A. M.; Prof. H. & Cervin, Ph. D.; John A. Enander, editor of the Chicago Hemlandet; and the Rev. T. Pearson. The Convention represents that portion of the Lutheran Church which holds to the unaltered confession of Augsburg, given to the world in 1821.

a 1521. Elighteen acres of land and \$40,000 in money are already been subscribed towards building a biological seminary at Rock Island. The labors of the Synod close on Tuesday.

Benry Damages Given Against a Saloon-Keeper and a Hailroad.

Bloom-Keeper and a Hailroad.

Bloomhoros, Ill., June 26.—On Saturday, Monday, and Tussday an important case was tried, in which the widow of James Page, living hear Ocoya, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, in Livingston County, sued J. Balback, grocer and saloon-keeper, of Chenoa, for damages resulting from the death of her hisband, who was an habitual drunkard. On the 28th of April, 1873, James Page was run over by a train of oars near Cooya and killed, and by his side was found a broken bottle of whisky. The widow alleged that he got his whisky at Balback's saloon, got drunk, and while staggering home on the railroad track, was struck by a train. The case was very interesting, being brought under the new Temperance Law. The principal question in dispute was whether the decased obtained his whisky that day from Balback's saloon. The jury found the defendant guilty, and fixed the plaintiff's damages at \$2,000. A motion for a new trial was made by Stevenson & Ewing, the defendant's counsel.

In the Molean County Circuit Court, John H. Ingram, formerly brakeman in the employ of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Company, sued that Company for damages resulting from being injured while in the discharge of his duty as brakeman on that road, at Botrhwell, Ind., in October, 1872. He had pulled out the pin between two care, the train being in motion, and was ascending the ladder at the end of the car, when the rung of the ladder gave way, precipitating him to the ground, several care passing over him. He was confined to the house twenty-four weeks in consequence of his injuries, which were very severe, rendering him a cripple for life. Several of his rish were broken, one hand was injured, one foot split, and was otherwise permaneutly injured. The claim for damages was based on the fact that the plaintiff was reasonably careful at the time the accident ocourred, and that it was the duty of the Baliroad Company to provide safe ears for the surployes, wherea

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Civilization of the Indians.

Passons, Ks., June 26.—Important changes have taken place in the Indian Territory. All the agents of civilized Indians have been released excepting J. B. James, agent of the Chercicas, and a central agency has been established at fert Gibson. The Choctaws, Creeks, Semiloles, Cherckees, and Chickasaws, and other syling Indians, will be under Agent Jones. This is regarded as an experiment, on small scale, to familiarize Indians with self-government in the future Turritorial organization. A number of prominent Indians will take strong grounds is their coming annual elections in favor of sectionizing that county, territory, government, and citizenship in the United States.

The Oklahoms Star, published at Caddo, Gasciaw Nation, openly and ably advocates this

The Oklahoms Star, published at Caddo, Chectaw Nation, openly and ably advocates this contine. The Committee of Congress appointed to investigate and report on Territorial government for the Indian country will find the sention of the Soudinot's advanced position of the subject of a government for the civilized Indian maa, and their rights as prospective American

VESSELS PASSED PORT HURON. Passell's Passed Port Huron.

Possell's Passed in The Chicago Tribune.

Passe Huron, Mich., June 26. —Alternoon—Passed

Deval-Prope Vanderbilt, Adia; sohrs John Hutchin
Radin, Brands, St. Andrew, Wm. I. Freston, Bising Star,

Ty J. Clark, Fostoria, M. J. Cameron.

Passed Dr.—Sims Keweenew; prop St. Joseph;

Trands Paim, Peterson, Queen City, Crosth
min, Nagannea.

Form Huron, Mich., June 26. —Evening—Passed

Was—Prop St. Howeved, Schr Schro, Condi
miball, with schr Sherwod; schr Schrow, Craft,

Mile McRoo, Laurel, Bessil, Baryick.

Land Up.—Prop St. Louis; schr Amonkeas, Mi
America, Calent, Athana, Rassis, Crawford.

WASHINGTON.

Add Foley moved that the salary of the Su-perintendent of the House of Correction be fixed at \$3,000, instead of \$4,000, as recom-A New Interpretation of the Curmended.

Ald. T. F. Bailey said he had in his possession cortain charges against the officers of the Bridewell, and he proposed to show them up. He moved that the Superintendent's salary be fixed rency Act.

Reserves on Deposits Must Be Maintained at 25 Per Cent.

The 5 Per Cent Redemption Fund to Be Reckoned as Part of the Reserves.

Eugene Hale Has Not Decided to Take a Place in the Cabinet.

The District of Columbia Still Governed by the Police.

THE CURRENCY ACT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANOTHER INTERPRETATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—The construcwashington, D. C., June 26.—The construction placed upon the new Currency bill by Comptroller Knox took a new turn to-day, which, it is hinted, has been the result of an interview with Secretary Bristow. In a conversation this forenoon with Mr. Knox, that official said he had erred in his previous construction of the meaning of the law from not having had, until last night, time or opportunity to carefully study it. He said his first idea was formed from a hasty reading of the act. He had urged that view upon persons who called upon him. Now, however, he finds that

IT DOES NOT AFFECT THE FORMER LAW regarding reserves, except as far as related to a

reading of the act. He had urged that view upon persons who called upon him. Now, however, he finds that

IT DOES NOT AFFECT THE FORMER LAW
regarding reserves, except as far as related to a reserve for circulation, which was required to be deposited at the agency of each bank. Turning to the law, he read Sec. 2, the very clause upon which he based his arguments yesterday: "The moneys required by Sec. 31, act of June, 1864, to be kept at all times on hand shall be detertermined by the amount of deposits, in all respects as provided for in said section." Now, said he, turning to the original law of 1864, the law provides that all banks in the Cities of St. Louis Louisville, Chicago, Desroit, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Albany, Leavenworth, Kansas. San Francisco, and Washington City must at all times keep on hand in lawful money at least 25 per centum of their circulation and their deposits, and all banking associations in titles other than these named in the law must keep 15 per centum, and when the reserve is below these amounts the bank cannot, under the law, make any new loans or discounts other than on sight bills of eachange, and cannot declare dividends to its stockhoiders

UNTIL THE REARMER IS MADE GOOD.

Three-fifths of the 15 per centum required of the country banks might be kept in one of the cities named for the redemption of circulation, and the banks in those cities were required to keep one-half deposited with the same banks as its agent for redemption. This made a reserve on hand for outbry banks of 6 per cent, and, for the cities named, of 1234, to secure deposits. This new law does not in any way relieve the banks from keeping this reserve on hand, but, instead of keeping this reserve on hand, but, instead of keeping this reserve on hand, but, instead of keeping the reserve in the sew new law. For example: A National Bank here in Washington, which is one of the seventeen cities designated, with \$200,000 of deposits, must kee

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Heavy Damages Given Against Spicon-Keeper and a Railrond.

DUT ISSUE

of National Bank currency with new notes.

Comptroller Knox finds his authority for holding his new opinion, that the deposit for redemption may form part of the reserve, in the following clause in Sec. 2 of the in the following clause in Sec. 3 of the new bill, viz: Every association organized or to be organized under the National Back act shall at all times have and keep on deposit with the Treacurer of the United States, in lawful money of the United States, a sum equal to 5 per cent of its circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of such circulation, which sum shall be counted as part of its lawful reserve, as provided in Sec. 2, the section before quoted.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

THE DISTRICT WITHOUT A GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—The District of Columbia is still practically without any Government, except by the Police Department. Only two of the Commissioners appointed under the new law have accepted, but the third, Gov. Henry T. Blow, of Missouri, is expected to signify his acceptance within a few days. The Commission in all likelihood will be organized and

charge for letters from France to the United States will be ten cents for one-third of an ounce, and from the United States to France, nine cents for a half ounce; unpand letters to pay the above rates, with five cents additional postage on books, newspapers, samples, etc., is to be hereafter separately arranged by each country.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF COLORADO.

Gen. McCook has received his commission and taked the oath of office as Governor of Colorado. He will reach Denver early in July to enter upon his dutics.

CRIME.

Particulars of the Double Murder and Lynching in Texas.

Miscellaneous Criminal Record.

The Double Murder and Lynching to

The Double Murder and Lynching in Refugie County, Tex.

From the Rockport (Tex.) Transcript of the 18th we gather the following additional particulars of the murder of Thad Swift and his wife. The Transcript obtained the following particulars by a gentleman just from the scene:

"On Monday morning last Mr. Frank Swift, who resides about 2 miles from the house of Mr. Thad Swift, was surprised to see the three children of his brother, the eldest only 5 years of age, coming to his house at an early hour On questioning them, he was told that they had come for breakfast, as they could not 'wake papa and mamma.' Mr. Swift immediately hurried to the house of his brother, and found Mrs. Swift lying outside of the house quite dead, with a bullet wound through the head, had throat cut across, and her body mangled in a frughtful manner, with not less than twenty-four dagger wounds. On entering the house he found his brother also dead, with his head almost severed from the body, stabbed through the heart and in many other places.

"Ill news travels fast, and soon a large number of friends and neighbors flocked to the scene of the tragedy. Preparations were immediately made for the removal of the bodies to the house of the brother, and also to organize parties to pursue the murderers, who were believed to be Mexicans. The belief was confirmed by the finding of some clothes spotted with blood, about two miles from the scene of the murder, which were recognized as having been worn by certain Mexicans, who, on inquiry, were found to be missing. Such suspicious were strengthened on finding, at some further distance, a pocket-book known to be inceproperty of the Mexican who had worn the bloody clothing which had been found.

"By the time the alaim had become general, and numerous parties had started out in hopes of captuning the murderers, one party traveling in the direction of the Mojaris, searching party retired a little distance to watch the house, and await reinforcements, which shortly arrived from Goliad, headed by the Sh

floor, from which they could defy any ordinary assault."
The Transcript adds:
"The whole country is in arms, resolved to expel the bands of roving murderers who infest the district. And they earnestly hope that the adjoining counties will join in measures to effect the desired result.
"The relatives of the murdered persons offer a reward of \$500 for the capture of two Maxicans supposed to be concerned in the murder."

Attempted Highway Robbery. Attempted Highway Robbery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tritum:

APPLETON, Wis., June 26.—A daring attempt at highway robbery and murder was made near this city on Wednesday afternoon. As a young man named Weise was driving in a buggy near Kankanna, a man stepped out of the bush and ordered him to stop. Not complying with the demand, two shots were fired at him from a revolver, one of which passed through his hat, the other inflicting a flesh wound in the arm. He returned the fire of the would-be assassin, and believes he wounded him severely, but he made good his retreat to the brush. Officers have been in pursuit of the ruffian, but so far without success.

n Whole Famaly.

New York, June 26.—Last evening Sarah
Jones Reeves, a colored girl 10 years of age,
was committed to the County Jail at Elizabeth,
N. J., charged with attempting to poison the
family of John Miller, of Crawford. The girl
was employed as a servant in the family of Mr.
Miller, and yesterday morning placed enough was employed as a servine in the standy of art. Miller, and yesterday morning placed enough crossots in the coffee and cream to kill twenty persons. When arrested, she confused her crime, and said she made an attempt to kill the family because she had been badly treated by Miller. She expressed no sorrow for the act, but said she had "Tried had to close her master's month for sure". ter's mouth for sure."

CIMCINNATI. O., June 26.—A Gazette letter from Ownesburg, Green Co., Ind., states that the whole neighborhood has been hunting for George Newman, a deeperade and thief; that last Sunday they drove him into a thicket, and surrounded it with armed guards. The orders were that no guard should leave his post till daylight. A little before day, B. F. Corbin, an esteemed farmer, saw Newman, left his post and approached Argos, Dowson, another guard, to tell him, and Daywson, after calling halt twice, shot and killed Corsic. The desperade escaped. The Gazette's Wooster special says J. B. Koch, ex-County Treasurer of Wayne County, 68 years old, was to-day, on conviction of embezzlement of \$20,000 in county funds, sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. Crime in Indiana.

Henry T. Blow, of Missouri, is expected to signify his acceptance within a few days. The Commission in all likelihood will be organized and reasy for business by the middle of next week.

CARINET RUNDIS.

The resignation of Postmaster-General Creevell has started the usual runners of other changes in the Cabinet. The latest story is on the effect that Atty.-Gen. Williams will soon also of the taxther has private business suffering from a lack of personal attention, and thereupon proceed to tasker hospitactions, and thereupon proceed to tasker hospitactic. The announcement that Mr. Hale had accepted the office of Postmaster-General was, it seems, premature. There is no doubt of his willingness and cesire to accept, but the severe labors of the recent long session have left him very much worn down and in poor health. Under these circumstances he feels that he imperatively needs alive postion unless an arrangement could be made by which he can have the rest his condition requires. It is believed that this will be satisfactorily adjusted, and that Mr. Hale will be attisfactorily adjusted, and that Mr. Hale will be

army engineers, but the civil engineers are fixed.

IR. CREAWKIL

Is making arrangements to retire from office next week. Mr. Hale has not yet signified to the President his acceptance of the Postmaster-Generalship. Mr. Creswell, in conversation with friends to-day, said the reports as to the prospective appointment to the Austrian Mission were groundless.

It is reported to-night that Cattell and Blow have declined appointments to be Commissioners of this district.

THE VERNER POSTAL TREATT.

The Post-Office Department this morning was officially informed by the French Minister of the ratification of the Postal Convention between France and the United States by the French Assembly. The Minister expressed to the Postmaster-General his desire that the Convention goints operation on the last of July, but this cannot be done as the last of August is the date fixed, and the stational have yet us be stationaged. The

BEECHER'S FRIENDS.

What They Say of Tilton's Recent Accusation.

The Revered Pastor of Plymouth Believed to Be an Honest Man.

Men Who Know All About It, and Men Who Don't.

In the Latter Class Is Mr. Beecher Himself---He Says Nothing.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tvibune.

New York, June 26.—Theodore Tilton's letter to Dr. Leonard Bacon is attracting the profoundest attention here. The letter has been variously interpreted, and few have caught its true meaning. Mr. Tilton purposely made it vague, and to-day refused point blank to make a specific charge. That part of the document which troubles people most, is the quotation from a letter of Beecher to Tilton, under date of Jan. 1, 1871, in which the preacher saws: "I sak Theodore Titton's forgiveness, and humble myself before him as I do before my God." Mr.

Tilton says to-day that quotation
IS ONLY A PARAGRAPH FROM A LONG LETTER. Itton says to-day that quotation

IS ONLY A PARAGRAPH FROM A LONG LETTER.

This made many people say to themselves, though they rebelled against believing it: "Mr. Beecher had a guilty conscience when he wrote this. He has sinned greatly. This accounts for his refusal to make charges against Tilton, when challenged to do so in a churchmeeting." But the majority of people think that the end of the deplorable controversy is near, and that the revered preacher will come out from it staidless. That this may be so is really the prayer of all thoughtful Christian people, for it would actually

BE A MISFORTUNE TO HUMANITY

to which Mr. Bescher may almost be said to be known for this great tencher of practical religion, to be proved a hollow hypocrus.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH MEETING.

At the regular Friday might meeting Mr. Bescher presided as usual. He made no reference to his troubles, but talked in his old genial way, one minute having his audience in tears, and the next convulsed with laughter.

Mr. Bescher refuses to talk on the subject of his trouble with Mr. Tilton at present. E. N. Shearman, Clerk of Plymouth Church, says that

THE CHURCH WILL TAKE NO FURTHER ACTION on the matter until specific charges are made. He says he feels confident thateverything will soon be

that Mrs. Tilton has repeatedly and emphasically denied it.

To the Associated Press.

New York, June 26.—A copy of Theodore Tilton's extraordinary letter, reopening the Plymouth Church scandal, was sout by special yesterday to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who is how on his farm at Peekskill, N. Y. Early in the day Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, a brother of Henry Ward, and a sharer with Thomas Q. Shearman, the lawyer, in the management of Plymouth Church with reference to the scandal, came to this city, and, being asked what he thought of the new phase of the scandal, replied that he could give no opinions, but he supposed that Tilton's letter could be answered satisfactorily, if it should be deemed necessary. He went to the office of Mr. Shearman, with whom he bad an interview several hours long. Mr. Shearman subsequently said that he did not believe Tilton's allegation of Beecher's guilt. The usual Plymouth Church prayer-meeting will be held this evening, and, in accordance with the manual, a business meeting may be held after it.

ual, a business meeting may be held after it.

ATER.

Mr. Beecher was present at the weekly prayermeeting of Plymouth Church this evening. The
proceedings were of the usual devotional character, and no reference whatever was made to
the Tilton letter. After the meeting. Mr.
Beecher, in conversation with a reporter, said he
had at present no intention of saying anything
in reply to the recent statements. He had a
large pastorate under his charge, and had no
time for personal controversies. If, however,
the examiners of Plymouth Church should decide that it would be well for him to speak out in
regard to the recent letter, he would do so without heaitation.

Y. M. C. A.

Third Bay's Session of the Interna-Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Dayron, O., June 26.—This is the third day

the International Convention has been in session. The attendance is perceptibly smaller than on preceding days. This morning's session was a devotional one in the main, and was attended by delegates exclusively.

The afternoon session commenced at 3 c'clock with a slim attendance of delegates. The fol-

The afternoon session commenced at 3 o'clock with a slim attendance of delegates. The following topics were discussed: "How Can Associations, Especially in Large Cities, Reach All Classes of Young Men;" "Destitute Young Men;" "The German Element," Each of these topics was discussed by various delegates. The President of the Baltimore Young Men's elegates. The President of the Baltimore Young Men's of their Association gave a vary eloquent account of the doings of their Association, stating, among other things, that none but a German understands the German heart. They manage their work differently from their English brethren. Taking the love of the German for music into consideration, they organize musical societies, and teach their members to sing sacred hymns, hold out-door meetings on the Sabuath, and evenings, and by this means bring them finally into the fold of the Lord.

A collection of money for the general fund was taken up, and \$7,000 was secured.

The Convention unanimously selected Richmond, Va., as the place to hold their next meeting, the time not being determined upon. The motion was seconded by a Canadian delegate with the remark that he was now, as always, in favor of "On to Richmond."

The authorities at the Soldiere Home invited the Convention to hold one day's seasion at their hall, but the Convention has not as yet accepted the invitation.

The Convention adjourned at 4 o'clock without

the invitation.

The Convention adjourned at 4 o'clock without making much progress as regards the accomplishment of business of a general character or really of importance.

The session will be resumed to-morrow morning

ing.

The evening session was devoted exclusively to the temperance question, and several addresses were made on the subject. Two Dayton ladies, active orusaders, were among the creaters. speakers.

Resolutions were adopted cordially indorsing the women's temperance movemen, and pledging hearty support to the work.

THE WISCONSIN GRANGERS.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Minwaures, June 26.—The Pairons of Husbandry of Pierce and St. Croix Counties will have a grand turnout on the Fourth, at River Falls, when the Hon. Matt Ardarson will deliver the cration of the day, and speeches will be made.

the National Grange, is expected to deliver the oration of the day.

A new Grange, with thirty-two members, has been instituted at Rock Elm Post-Office, by C. A. Mero.

At the meeting of the Pierce County Patrons of Husbandry, held at the Court-House in the Village of Ellsworth, the following Granges were represented:

B. Paso Grange, No. 364—A. W. Parker and F. M.
Dodge.
Sheridan Grange, 164—A. W. Parker and F. M.
Dodge.
Prescott Grange, 161—J. M. Zailey, J. S. Copiey,
George Teachout, and A. B. Hickock.
One Grange, 244—J. B. Vanschoonhoven, J. H. Vanschoouhoven, and L. R. Snow.
Elisworth Grange, 162—H. Swim, Ira Williams, and
J. T. Bower.
Trimballe Grange, 329—D. W. Kinne and E. S. Danforth.

Claws Department forth,
Maiden Rock Grange, 180—J. A. Rode, Thomas Carmichael, A. M. Leitch, and Alfred Otis.
Four Granges now organized in the county were not
represented.

Four Granges now organized in the county were not represented.

The chief business was to amend Sec. 2 Arts. 6 of the Constitution to read that the Executive Committee may call special meetings by notice mailed ten tays in advance, which was done. The purchasing agent of the County was requested to report to every regular meeting of the Council the amount and nature of his purchases, and the saving effected.

The whole number of Granges in the State is now 481, with a present membership of 25,500. The Granges in the Towns of Lancaster and Washburn are establishing fire insurance companies. Those of Stockbridge, Calumet County; of Jackson and Grant Counties, will hold Fourth of July celebrations.

TEMPERANCE.

Michigan Woman's State Temperance
Convention—Executive Committee
Appointed—Meports of Temperance
Unions—List of Delegates.

Special Dispatch to The Chicaco Tribune.
Liansino, Mich., June 26.—The Executive
Committee appointed last evening by the Woman's Temperance Union of Michigan is Mrs.
Silas Farmer and Mrs. Ira Davis, of Detroit;
Mrs. J. B. Gressport Morros: Mrs. D. Wood. Silas Farmer and Mrs. Ira Davis, of Detroit; Mrs. J. R. Grosvenor, Monroe; Mrs. D. Wood, Mrs. M. E. Brown, Mrs. Robinson, Marshall; Mrs. Cynthia P. Brooks, Kalamazoo; Mrs. Tuttle, Niles; Mrs. Harriet, Allegan; Mrs. H. Parkell, Owoso; Mrs. A. F. Barnes, Mason; Mrs. L. B. Clafin, East Saginaw; Mrs. John Moore, Saginaw. Mrs. Lydia G. Brise, of Grand Rapida, is Chair man.

The Convention held a short business session this morning. The time of holding the naxi

The Convention held a short business session this morning. The time of holding the next meeting is to be fixed by the President, Corres-ponding-Secretary, and Chairman of the Execu-tive Committee. Reports of various Temperance Unions were

nade, as follows

Allegan County—Partial success.
Brauch—Failed in prosecution.
Calnoun—Albion and Marshall, three

nocessful.
Cass—Dowagisc, fonrteen suits; only one jury
asied to convict.
Enton—Eston Rapids, partial success. Charlotte,

Schoun-Albion and Marshall, three prosecutions that

THE CRUMOR WILL TAKE NO FUNTHER ACTION on the matter until specific charges are made. He says he feels confident that everything will soon he satisfactorily settled. A personal friend of Mr. Beecher will make a thorough explanation of the case instead of preschings a sermon. Gen. B. F. Trsoy, a Brooklyn lawver of prominence, who is thoroughly acquainted with the case, has made the following statement:

Mr. Shearman, above referred to, says it is a very fair one. In his communication to Dr. Bacon, Mr. Tilton does not tell what Mr. Beacher of Gense is, but he clearly shows what it is not an office of the charge that it is not an office of the charge has been delicitly that upon the receipt of information which led him to make the charge, he sought far. Beacher and obtained from him as explanation which he regarded and accepted as an apology. The past would never have disturbed their public relations, but for the manufacture of the charge, and the only charge with the case of the charge, and the only charge with the case of the charge, and the only charge with the relative their public relations, but for the manufacture of the charge, and the only charge with the case of the charge, and the only charge with the case of the charge, and the only charge with the case of the charge, and the only charge with the case of the charge, and the only charge with the case of the charge, and the only charge with the case of the charge, and the only charge with the case of the charge, and the only charge with the case of the charge, and the only charge with the case of the charge, and the only charge with the case of the charge, and the only charge with the case of the charge, and the only charge with the case of the charge, and the only charge with the case of the charge, and the only charge with the case of the charge, and the only charge with the case of the charge and the charge as a second of the charge, and the only charge with the case of the charge, and the only charg

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A STANT COUGH, WITH SHORTNESS OF OF FLESH, ALL BETOKEN LUNGS MORE OR LESS SERIOUSLY AFFECTED, AND DEMANDING PROMPT TREATMENT. BY USING DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT SERIOUS RESULTS MAY BE

DR. SCHENCE'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED Tonio, and Mandrake Pills.-These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution Other remedies advertised as curse for Con probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive pa tients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonio Syr-up is warranted not to contain a particle of optum: It is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus correct al morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consump tion can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonie Syrup, See Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Palmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal of-fice, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. SHIRTS

WILSON BROS., 67 Washington-st., Chicago, And Fourth-st., Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati

SHIRTS Elegant in Design Superb in Workman ship, Faultiess in Fit HARRIS & COBB, 171 South Clark-st.

FINANCIAL.

GEO. W. KING & CO. BANKERS. 74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. CORRESPONDENTS:

London—Alliance Bark (Limited).
Liverpool—National Barks (Limited).
Bootland—National Barks:
Louisad—ROTAL BARK.
Louisad—ROTAL BARK.
Louisad—ROTAL BARK.
Louisad—ROTAL BARKS.
Louisad—ROTAL BARKS & Co.
Busc's.
Hemberg—DE CHAPPAUROGES & Co., Succ's.
Hemberg—DE CHAPPAUROGES & Co., Succ's.
Also, on responsible Bankers in Austria, italy, Sweden,
Ngeway, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, and Switzeriand.
Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe.
Foreign collections made. Inland Barks and Barkers brodwise to self their own Exchange can make favorable presignments with us.

Livingston & Company's Bank, made.

Baraboo Grange, 159, gives notice of a picnic of the Grangers of Sank County, as soon as arrangements now pending with proposed speakers can be made. D. W. Adams, Master of Speakers can be made. D. W. Adams, Master of Speakers can be made. HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, &c.

Thomson's Seamless Kid Gloves, in the rarest, choicest and most fashionable shades. The best Glove imported; each pair war-The best Glove imported; each pair varranted.
Alexandre's, Courvoisier's, and other firstclass makes, new shades.
Lupin's extra 2-button Paris Kid Gloves,
\$1 pair, Spring and Opers Shades.
Genuine Paris Kid Gloves, 1-button, in
colors only; reduced from \$1.75 to \$1 pair.
Job lot Ladies' and Misses' Lisle Thread
Gloves, 25c, reduced from 50 and 65c.

Ladies' fine Balbriggan Hose, silk clocked, at 45 cts.
Ladies' genuine Iron-frame Hose at 25c, reduced from 40c.
Superior quality Iron-frame Hose at 40c, reduced from 60c; in white and brown.
Reduced from 60c; in white and brown.
Reductions in price of all fine Hosery, including Balbriggan, Sulk, Lisle, and French and English Fancy Hose.
Misses' Striped Hose, all sizes, 25c; decided bargain.
Misses' full regular-made White Cotton Hose, extra fine, all sizes at 30c, worth 50c.
Splendid English & Hose at 25c, the best for the price in the city.
Ladies' fine Gause Vosts, in all shapes, 60c and upwards. Full line Gents' Summer Underwear in Gauze, Lisle Thread and Summer Merino, at attractive prices.

Ladies' and Misses' Hats reduced to 35c, 50c and \$1, formerprice 75c, \$1.25 and \$2.25. Great reductions in price of Artificial Plowers, all choice goods.
Ladies' Col'd Silk Lace Ties reduced from 75 to 25c.
Rich quality Silk Ties, choice shades, 35c. Silk Brocade and Fancy Lace Ties, 50c, half price.
Job lot Col'd Ribbons, some of them 5 inches wide, 25c.
Great Bargains in Plain and Fancy Sash Ribbons.
Rich Roman Sash Ribbons, 60c, worth \$1.25 yard.

price.
1,000 Tucked, Ruffled, Corded and Em-broidered Drawers at 50, 65, 75c and 31 pair.
Ladies' Ruffled, Tucked, Hemmed and Corded Skirts 60, 75c and \$1.
\$1 quality French Wove Corsets for 50c.
Finest French Corsets reduced to \$1.25, \$2 and \$2.50, former price \$2, \$3.50 and \$5 pair.
Parasols greatly reduced.

IT PAYS TO TRADE AT CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

Great West Side Store.

OCEAN NAVIGATION. NEW YORK TO CARDIFF. Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Eristol Channel, and all other points in England. These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are pro-vided with all the latest improvements for the someortand

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS. CABIN AND STREET CO.

First Cabin, \$75 and \$30 ourrency. Second Cabin, \$55 ourrency. Steerage, \$30 ourrency.

First Cabin, \$75 and \$30 ourrency.

First Cabin, \$75 and \$30 ourrency.

First Cabin, \$75 and \$75

THE STATE LINE. SPECIAL NOTICE.—After Saturday, June 13, the Scamers of this Line will be dispatoned every alternate WEDNESDAY until July 22, when regular weekly sailings, every WEDNESDAY, will commence.

STATE LINE.

STATE OF GEORGIA. June 18
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. Saturday, June 27
STATE OF VIRGINIA. Saturday, July 11

FOR EUROPE. CUNARD MAIL LINE

ESTABLISHED 1840. Four Sailings Every Week.

Proin New York every Wednesday and Saturday.
From Roston every Tuesday and Saturday.
Cabin Passage, \$30, \$100, and \$120 in gold.
Round-trip Tickers at reduced rates. Stoorage Passage at lowest rates.
P. H. DU VERNET,
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

National Line of Steamships. NOTICE.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid toe and headhaids.

Bailing from New York for LIVERPOOL and QUENS-TOWN avery SATURDAY.

Sailing from N. York for London (direct) every fortunghther passage. Fig. 19.

The passage of the condon (direct) every fortunghther passage. Fig. 19.

Parties for Al and upward.

Northeast corner Clark and Randalph-siz. (supposite new Sherman House). Chicago.

CARRYING THE UNFTED STATES MAIL.

The magnificent new and foll-powered Steamships Republic, Baltie, Adriatie, Britannic, Oceanie, Celtie, etc., sail from New York on Saturdays and Liverpool on Fouredays. Rates as low as any first-class time.

Draits on Great Spitain and Ireland from 21 apwards.

Office, 97 South Clark-st., Chicago.

ALFKED LAGERGREN, Agent. ENGLISH BREAKPAST PACKET

TEA COMPANY.

Whitsale Rept. 123 Panis. Rew York.

The finest grades of all kinds of Teasure of the leading designs in a mackages from one-quarter of a pound up, as the uniform price of the leading designs in a steages from one-quarter of a pound up, as the uniform price of the leading designs in the stages from one-quarter of a pound up, as the uniform price of the leading of

FAIRBANKS' SCALES PATREANAS, MORSE & CO INDIGO BLUE. BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.

Original and Unexcelled for Blueing Clothen.
Pat up as Withergor's Drug Store, No. 20 North
Second sir, Philadelphia. Syory Grosse and Druggists.

Should sail it; and open hopenberger buy and use it.

Market and the properties. GREAT SLAUGHTER!

FASHIONABLE STYLES

LADIES' SUITS, &c.

Owing to want of room for our Suit Department, we have concluded to CLOSE OUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF SUITS, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.

We have over 1,000 Ledies' Suits of every new style, and only about SEVEN DAYS TO CLOSE THE ENTIRE LOT, as the balance will be sold in bulk.

This is a chance seldom offered to purchase seasonable goods for about one-half their value.

Our store will be open until 9 every evening, and ladies will please observe that we have strictly one price.

300 Grass-Cloth Suits, fine shades, at \$2.50 each.

Soo Grass-Cloth Suits, fine shades, at \$2.50 each.

300 Grass-Cloth Suits, fine shades, at \$3.50, \$4, \$5, and \$6.

French Batiste Linen Suits, new shades, for street and traveling, at \$5 and \$6.

French Batiste Linen Suits, new shades, for street and traveling, at \$5 and \$6.

Japanese Cloth Suits, plain colors, for traveling, at \$4 and \$5.

Glace Poplin Suits in two shades, hand-somely trimmed, for \$7, \$8, \$9, and \$10.

Summer Empress Poplin Suits in all the new colors, at \$7 to \$15.

White Lawn Suits and Polonaises, with Plaitings, Rufflings, Diagonal Tuckings, and Embroidered, at \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, and \$9.

Swiss Suits, Embroidered, reduced from \$30 to \$12.

All Linen Suits, in all new shades, at \$5, \$7, \$9, and \$12, not half price.

Embroidered Linen and Lawn Polonaises at \$3, \$4, \$5, and \$6.

A great variety of Morning Wrappers at \$1, \$1,25, and \$1.50.

Every lady should see our prices on Beady-Made Underwear before buying elsewhere.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - * Saturda eppted. * Sunday excepted. † Monday excepted. I rive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. † Dally. PICHICAN CENTRAL & CREAT WESTERN MAIL TIANS Level, José et Lake d., and foot of Premty secundar, Telest effec, 47 Clurk et., southeast cursur of Randolph, and 76 Landiel., cursur of Mailston.

Kansas City and Donver Fast Ex. 1:03p, m. 2:20 p, m. 2:

CHITACH, MILWATTKEE & S.C. PAIR, RAILWAY, Union Depot, corner Mulison and Canal-siz. Point Of 63 South Clarkest., opposite Sherman House, and at Depo-

Milwaukee, Madison & Prairie du Chien, Mail.

Milwaukee, Green Bay, Sievens' Point, 9s. Faul & Minanespolis, Dar Express.

Milwaukee, Green Bay, Sievens' 9:50 a. m. *4:15 p. m. Milwaukee, Green Bay, Sievens' Dhien.

Northern lows, Mail.

Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minanespolis, Night Express.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & GUIVOY RAIL 7942.
Depois-toot of Lakest., indiana as., and Sizemethed, and Canal and Sizemethests. Ticks afters, No. 10 Clarkst., Grand Farike Boot, and at depots.

*Ex. Sunda, s. †Ex. Saturday. 1Ex. Mon

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILETON.
City ofices, 64 Cinches, (Mrs. manifeliones), and 75 Cinches, corner Madisones

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

MEDICINAL.

We are now Manufacturing, and it can be pro-Grocers Everywhere, RACAHOUT des Arabes.

Which is promounced by competent judges superior to an reteffered the public, either by foreign or domestic man-lacturers. Hacamout is composed of the best sutstiffer and restoring substances. It is a favorus breakfast ber rarge for ladies and young persons, to whom in give RESHIMESS and EMBONFOINT. It is esquested the stable for NERFYOUNG people, or these affinished with work stomache.

Ask for W. BAKER & CO. S., and take no other roug grocer can get it if he will. W. BAKER & CO., Dorohester, Mass. Manufacturers of the celebrated Raker's Checelate, Cocca, and Broma Prepara-tions, and Succe Yanilla Checelate.

PROPOSALS. Proposals For Goal.

Proposals are hereby invited for delivering to the Manual and the proposals are hereby invited for delivering to the Manual and the proposal proposal and the proposal proposa

Committee of County Board of Educates MISCELLANEOUS. Fire Crackers

PARLOR MATCH PISTOLS, Wholesale and H 94 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO. R. R. LANDON, AM "THE BROOKLYN COUNCIL"

Official edition now ready, in one volume. Me occurs pages, price M, or by mail postpoid on revelpt of \$1.5 mercings of state of the process of the postpoid of page of the pa

oms were adopted without deter, \$150; hose-cart, \$800; harness and blankets, \$240; being, \$633; pay of two fare, and nine firemen, \$10,880; etc., \$331.80; 1,000 feet new

d to appropriate \$5,000 to side a lot corner of Franklin and a, and \$5,000 additional for uilding. Carried.

uipment of the engine-house between Goothe and Granger at to \$10,221, less unexpended ar, amounting to \$7,025, were

etc.. on Thirty-fifth street, unting to \$19.632.
d. to insert \$9,000 instead of rine-house to be erected on a Twelfth street. Carried.

Twelfth street. Carried.

we first-class firs-angines, to relable from long service, \$9,000.
\$450; one fusi-wagon, \$500; two \$400; one set double harness, \$30; tools for making and repairing cistern and pipe connection on t. West Division, \$3,000; ten rech, \$1,250.

appropriations of former years

appropriations of former years, new hose, etc., \$23,000; for rement buildings, 4,867. ALANM TELECHAPH.

atic boxes at \$250 each, \$3,780; \$1,590; talking circuit for Fire sur gongs for houses, \$1,000; two commended by Fire Marshal, \$500; Archer avenue and State street, riker for Himman and Paulinaging aix bell sirikers to reverse sary supplies, tools, ets., 1,000; 200; one Concord wagon, \$200; one Concord wagon, \$200; ontingent expenses, \$1,000.

LTH DEPARTMENT.

aborious duties of the memory of Health, as he said, Ald. to increase their salaries to ad of \$500, as recommended.

(satirically)—"Better make it

(in earnest) moved to make st what the Aldermen got-ught the Board of Health a necessary expense. The best t was to cut off the salary. Explained that his motion was

sught their duties were nothing or important as those of the ourmon Council, at inquired if the Board of Dr. Miller, did anything at a few bills. The said it was unfair to of Health for doing nothing, of Education did ten times the received nor asked any salary. Soard of Health would be abolesession of the Legislature. A believed that the bulk of the Dr. Miller, who could conduct if the Board was out of the

16 against.

dopt the item there was a tis,
dlost.

with the item of \$2,500 for
anitary Superintendent, Ald:
nerease it to \$3,000, and supncrease it to \$3,000, and sup-by a glowing panegyric upon deservings of Dr. Miller, called attention to the fact ad invariably voted to increase he expected to be the next ed the gentleman would take he sake of his political chances, torted by saving thes. Ald: n and was lobbying for an ar-160,000 to sewer some prains syond Western avenue. d Ald. Dixon to order sharply personalities.

d Ald. Dixon to order sharply sersonalities. Increase the salary of the Sament to \$3,000 was adopted. ed to strike out the item of feath Officer's salary. There to an officer. Lost. loved to make the Health Officert at \$1,500 on motion of noved to make the salary of he Board of Health \$1,200, in-recommended. Carried. of to make the salary of the t \$1,200, instead of \$1,000, as

th Office Clerk.

d to reduce the sanitary police instead of twenty-four men, as in favor of twenty-four

noved to strike out altogether, for four Meat Inspectors at was the duty of the regulation to the present anitary policement of spending their time in iso charged that they received ight scavenger work.

The time is a singly impossible in the present at the samply impossible of the series of the

oved to reduce to \$37,247 the enger work.

ed that the contract was let at motion was lost, and the item 1,000.
noved to strike out the item of emoval of dead animals. The noded to at all.
th stated that there was as for 96,500.
aid that the Corporation Comment all contracts for over one and could be declared vaid. He riking out the item.

000 for incidental expenses was and May 11, 18:4)......

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL,

FRIDAY EVENING, June 26. There was more activity at the banks to-day. here were large calls for money from the Board of Trade men, and loans were made to them at 10 per cent. Considering the season of the year, the business of the banks generally is satisfactory. Deposits at this time are expected to increase, and loans to be not much better than stationary. The bank rates for loans remain nomially at 8@10 per cent, with exceptional trans-ctions at 6@7 per cent; on the street money is @18 per cent; for real estate loans 9@10 per

New York Exchange was weaker and sold be-

New York Exchange was weaker and sold between banks at par.

Greenebaum Bros. & Co. quote foreign exchange on Paris 515@511½; Frankfort, 41½@41½; Berlin, 72@72½; Bremen and Hamburg, 96@95%.

The clearings to-day were \$3,700,000. In the preface to the July issue of the Reference Book, R. G. Dun & Co. state that "it is a fact, as surprising as it is gratifying, that, within the past six months, there have absolutely been fewer failures in number, and certainly fewer in prominence, than for the same period in the average of years. On the contrary, we have had abundant opportunity for observing a very remarkable reduction of indebtedness in all classes, and in almost all sections of the country. It is safe to say that the internal mercanile indebtedness in the country to-day is not more than two-thirds what it was at this time last year.

Buying.	Selling.
United States 5-20s of '65-Janu-	
ary and July	120%
United States 5-20s of '67-Janu-	I DECOMESTICA
ary and July	120%
United States 5-20s of '68-Janu-	
ary and July	1201/
10-408113%	114
United States 5s	11416
Gold (full weight)110%	
Gold exchange110%	
Sterling	816(049)
Cable transfers	49216
Cook County 78	
Illinois 10 per cent school-bonds	Par & int.
linnois to per cent school-bonds,	THE STIP

ercantile paper, 53/@63/6.
Sterling dull and firm, with actual business at 73/4@488 for sixty days, and 490@4903/2 for

Customs receipts, \$203,000. Imports dry goods for week, \$1.432,698.
Gold opened at 111%, and declined to 1111%, losing at 111%. Carrying rates, 1@2, and for prowing, 2 per cent and flat.
Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$153,000.
Clearings, \$22,000,000.
Specie engagements for

at \$500,000 goid coin.
Governments steady. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds quiet and firm.
Stocks were strong up to midday, when the
advance ranged from ½@1½ per cent. At the
second Board a weakness set in and the lowestprices of the day were current. During
closing hours the market became strong, and
prices advanced ½@1 per cent on entire
list, In final dealings there was a reaction of ½@%. There was considerable
business done in Erie at seller's option of fifteen days, the price of stock being higher than
at London and Amsterdam, the sales on time
having been made as a protection against a
"corner." Among sales to-day: 32,000 shares
Western Union; 17,000 Erie; 58,000 Lake Shore;
28,000 Union Pacific; 11,000 Northwestern;
9,000 St. Paul; and 25,000 Wabash.
GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '64117%	New 58
Coupons, 165	10-408
Coupons, '65 (new) . 120%	Currency, 68115
STATE	BONDS,
Wissours 97	Virginias, old 303
Tennessees, old 79	N. Carolinas, old 18
	N. Carolinas, new 12)
	074
Denton Tr mal '801	St. Paul pfd 58
Western U. Tel 12%	Wabash 343
Quicksliver 22	Wabash pfd 65
	Ft, Wayne 93
	Terre Haute 7
	Terre Haute pfd 29
	Chicago & Alton102
	Chicago & Alton pfd.106
New York Central 99	Ohio & Missaissippi. 25
Erie 313	Cleve., Cin. & Col 733
	Chi., Bur. & Quincy, 1043
	Lake Shore 74
	Indians Central 18
	Illinois Central 96
	Union Pacific bonds, 87
	Union Pacific stocks, 27
	Central Pacific stock, 933
Book Island 00	Boston, Hart & Erie, 1
New Jersey Central . 107%	Del., Lack. & West'n . 108
	Coupons, %5

REAL ESTATE,

TRANSFERS. The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, June 26:

CITY PROPERTY. y of n e x Sec. 26, 39, 13, dated June 11.

2,250

Forquer est, n w cor of Clinton st, e f, 50x59

4,10 ft, dated June 26.

4,500

West Congress et, 129 ft e of Robey st, s f, 24x

135 ft, dated May 21.

West Van Buren st, 156 ft east of Washtenaw

av, e f, 52x100 feet, dated June 26.

SOUTH OF CHY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN

MILES OF THE COURT-ROUSE.

Lois 3 and s, Block 8, Pryor & Hopkins' w % n

W K Sec. 3, 33, 14, dated June 23.

Block 15 in Bellville w % s w % Sec. 17, 38, 14,
dated June 11.

Lot 15 in Packer's n e % of s w % Sec. 5, 38,
14, dated May 26.

Undivided % of Block in McBride et al. e %

n w % Sec. 1, 38, 3, dated Feb. 26, 1873.

4,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN

MILES OF THE COURT-ROUSE.

E & Lot 5, Block 1, Castle's Sec. 3, 39, 13, dated

750

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 26. The following were the receipts and supments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the ing date one year ago :

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t, bris 4.101 4.000 1.000 881,000
be following figures are furnished by the duce Exchange: Received, Shipped.

tion: 2,151 bu wheat; 1,418 bu corn; 1,043; 2,106 bu barley.

following grain has been inspected into

store this morning, up to 10 o'siock's 221 care wheat; 1,005 can com; 28 care coin; 5 our real.

Also, by canal, 4,000 bu high-mixed own; 13,000 bu No. 2 day, and 800 be cash. To 261, 1,232 can).

In No. 2 day, and 800 be cash. To 261, 1,232 can).

We reprint the following naturapruph, correscell, and a significant control of the significant c

made recently "on the quiet" at 94c; but none have been respected sold at that figure for several days past.

Lake freights were less active, but in fair demand at yesterday's rates; or rather about \$1.00 per 1,000 bu better, as some of the charters were made on the Granger plan, without the interposition of the middleman, who has recently been claiming a premium from both sides. Rates on corn were \$\frac{3}{2}\times to Buffalo, and \$6\frac{3}{2}\times to Buffalo was quoted at \$3\frac{3}{2}\times to Kingson at \$7\frac{3}{2}\times and at 12c through to Montreal. A A total of 9 charters was reported, which will take out 70,000 bu wheat and 175,000 bu corn. Provisions were active and strong. Mess pork was in very good demand, and advanced \$20\times pork was in very good demand, and advanced \$20\times and neats 50 per 100 bs. The recent decline had brought out a good many orders, and a better demand is springing up in the South. Added to this was the fact that an operator who has long been noted for prophesying often and invariably on the wrong side, proclaimed yesterday that pork was going to decline heavily, and that he "took it all back," so far as his recent prediction of an advance was concerned. Holders were not anxious to sell, and the orders could only be filled at an advance. There was a little more doiry in turning July options over into August than was thought possible, as the July deals were generally supposed to have been sottled previously. The on concerned. Holdies were not arriven so en control in Advances of current requirements, and for concerned. Holdies were not arriven so my concerned and the orders could only be filled an arrivance of current requirements, and for some concerned and the orders could only be filled an arrivance of current requirements, and for some concerned and the orders could only be filled an arrivance of current requirements, and for some papers of the control of the proposed of how to been settled previously. The proposed of how to been settled previously. The proposed of how to been settled as a proposed of the proposed of how to be a settled as a proposed of the proposed of how to be a settled as a proposed of the proposed of how to be a settled as a proposed of the proposed of how to be a settled as a proposed of the proposed of how to be a settled as a proposed of the proposed of how to be a settled as a proposed of the proposed of how to be a settled as a proposed of the proposed of how to be a settled as a proposed of the proposed of how to be a settled as a proposed of the proposed of how to be a settled as a proposed of the proposed of the proposed of how to be a settled as a proposed of the proposed of how to be a settled as a proposed of the p

or \$1.35@2.50 per case; gooseberries, &@3c; black raspberries, 15@15c; red do, 20c; eberries, &@15c; sour do, 25.6@3, 50 per bu; apples, &6.6@31.60 per bu;

ruled 5/c lower, it now wanting but three working days of the time when the rather wild difference between June and July will disappear. The market named at 3/geology, the countries of the control of the country of t

TEAS—Jontinue to meet with a liberal inquiry and are steadily held at the quotations following: Young hyson, common to fair, 350,456; do, choice to extra fine, 350,648.0; common to fine slid hyson, 60,630; common imperial, 38,200; good to choice 6, 950,631.0; fair to good gunpowder, 70,856; choice Finguey, 31,00,21.10; extra Moyune, \$1,30,21.35; choice to extra myoune, \$1,30,21.35; choice to extra meet span, 306,365; choice ox extra meet span, 306,365; choice to extra \$50,28.10.

TOBACCO—The tobacco trade was quiet and prices were steady and nrm. We quote:
FINE CUT—Extra, 75,2850; choice, 500,350; medium, 50,6355; poor to common, 35,450;
FIND—Matural leaf, 75,680e; half bright, 60,670e; black, sound, 45,650e.

SMOXING—Good to choice, 32,635e; medium, 28,600; chimon, 25,4770.

WOOD—There was a fair demand at the following quotations: Beech, \$7,00,27,50; maple, \$8,00,28,50; hickory, \$2,00,28,50; alaba, \$5,00,28,50; milley and moderate offerings. The receipts are fair, but wool is moving out about as fast as it is received, and prices are well maintained. We quote:
Good to prime tub-washed.

Good to prime tub-washed.

Good to prime tub-washed.

Fine to good t

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS. CHICAGO. FRIDAY EVENING, June 38.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows: Sheep. 739 1,210 1,284 1,038 544 4,875 6,188 2,397 Sheep 390 650 756

Inferior—Light and this cow, according stags, built, and scalawa steers.

Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed.

Cattle—Texas, wintered North

Cattle—Texas, through droves.

No. Ne. CATTLE SALES.

20 Texas cattle.
20 Texas cattle.
40 Texas cattle.
40 Texas cattle.
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19 fat pony steers
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49 233 5.90 54 169 5.70|172 223 5.90

109 200 5.75 85 223 5.40 54 241 5.75

85 173 5.70

SHEEP—The sheep trade continues dull, and lower prices prevalled to-day. Only a small demand existed at \$2,0063.00 per 100 he for inferior to common; at \$3,3563.50 for medium; and at \$3,7564.50 for good to choice. A sale of 170 stock sheep, averaging 74 he, was effected yesterday at \$1.20 per head. Lambs are duil at \$1,0061.30 per head.

EAST LIBERTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribune.

EAST LIBERTY,

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribune.

EAST LIBERTY,

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribune.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 26.—CATTLE—The receipts for the week ending June 25 were 577 cars, or 9,809 head against 568 cars the week before. The supply for yard sales has been extra, and a very light through run, which tended to make the market active; there was a good demand, the best cattle selling at about \$6 advance over last week, medium and common holding their own; the quality has also been better than usual, some very prime and very heavy being offered, one lot of which brought 7c; the market closed strong at the following figures: Extra 1.400 to 1,500 bs. 76.0068.75; prime, 1,200 to 1,300 bs. \$6.306.60; good, 1,100 bs. \$5.0068.55; stockers, none; buils, few at \$4.0065.00; total sales for the week, 4,017 head.

Hous—The receipts for the week ending June 25, were 183 cars, or 20,130 head, against 147 cars the week before. The supply has been light and, at close of market, short of the demand; forkers active and have advanced from 10c to 15c; good to extra Philiadelphia, 33.4068.50; Baltimore, 56.0068.10; good to extra Philiadelphia, 33.4068.50; Easting for the week were 104 cars, or 20,800 head, against 54 cars the week before. The supply is larger than last week; trade dull and unsatifactory to shippers, and more Western sheep on the market than usual; demand very light, especially for this class; the figures are at least 20 clower and clossing dull; extra, 90 to 95 ha, \$5,006.40

mon, 70 to 75 hs, \$3.25@3.75; a good-many on hand unsold.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO

Canada sheep, \$4.50(25.50).

Hous-Receipts, \$.900; total for week, 17,000; market slow and a shade easier; Yorkers, \$5.75@5.80; heavy hogs, \$5.90@6.05.

ALBANY, June 26.—CATTLE—Market dull; receipts, 690 cars, against 671 hast week. Heavy cattle fully up to last week's prices; others irregular; good to choice steers, 761% 67% o; medium, 6%c.

SMEMP—Dull at 4685 for common to fair; 5@6 for fair to good; 6@9c per h.

NEW YORK.

LAMSS—Market in buyers' favor; common, \$2.00@
3.00 per head; fair to good, 6@9c per h.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Esexys-Receipts 605, making 5,290 for the last four days, against 4,594 same time last week; demand light; prices further reduced a fraction. Very poor to fair Textun, 6% 20% o; medium to good native steers, 11% (212.0c.

SHEEF AND LAMSS—Receipts 5,000, making 16,100 for the last four days, against 9,000 same time last week. Sheep extremely dull at 46%c, a decline of %c from yesterday's prices. Lambs barely steady at 6% 6%% coffor Virginia, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania stook; fair to fancy Jersey, 81% 9%c.

SWINE—ATTVISIS 2,680, making 16,200 for the last four days, against 13,970 same time last week; none offered slive; dressed drm at 7% 67%c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—Hoos AND CATTLE—Fair demand and unchanged. Receipts—Hogs, 595. Cattle, 1,840.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENINO, June 28.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

The supply of vessels is excessive and freights are very dull and weak. A number of lumber vessels are laid up.

Manistee, \$1.63½; Muskegon, \$1.37½; Grand Haven, \$1.37½; Ludington, White Lake, and Pentwater, \$1.50; Oconic, \$2.00; Menominee, \$1.50.

Lumber to the amount of about \$,000,000 feet has been purchased in Saginaw by local dealers, since the inspection was commenced.

The offerings at the wholesals market were light and the market rather quiet. Several cargoes were sold in the course of the day. Standard grades of piece stuff sold readily at \$9.00, shingles at \$1.95, and fine boards and strips at \$12.00. Lumber sold by yard and Saginaw inspection. Very few sales were reported. The sellers, for reasons peculiar to themselves, preferred to keep their sales from the public. Quotations: Fhir to choice boards and strips, \$12.00@15.50; common do, \$9.00(al1.00; joists and scanting, \$8.50@9.00; lath, \$1.75; shingles, \$2.80@2.95.

Sales include: Cargo schr \$6. O. Tempo, from White Lake, 120 m piece siuff at \$8.50, short lengths; sold by W. O. Prettyman.

Cargo schr Hamlet, from Manistee, 125 m joists and scantling at \$9.00; sold by Simpson, Rudock & Co.

Cargo schr Regulator, from Grand Haven, 108 m fair boards and strips at \$12.00; sold by William Meglads.

At the yards.

TO THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF T
The yard trade was light. A few orders from local
and country dealers were received and placed at cur-
rent prices. Following are the quotations :
First clear
2 Hat Clear
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch 47.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch
Third clear, thick 43.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together,
rough 38,00 @40,00
rough
First common siding 19.00 @20.00
Second common siding
Flooring, first common, dressed 33.00 (36.00
Flooring, second common, dressed 26,00 (28,00
Flooring, third common, dressed 18.00 @20.00
A wagon-box boards, selected, 14
inches and upward
B wagon-box boards 98.00 6830 60
A stock boards 36.00 (438.00
B stock boards 26.00 (28.00
C stock boards 14.00 @16.00
Common boards, outside for dry 11.00 @12.00
Common boards, outside for dry 11,00 @12,00
Joist, scantling, fencing, timber, 16 feet
and under, outside price for dry 11.00 @12.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet 12.00 @18.00
Picketa, square, 12.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat
Cedar posts, split
Cedar posts, round, 5@8 inches 17.06 (#35.00
Tathers are to be a little and the l
No. 1 sawed shingles 1.50 @ 2.50
A or Star 3.95 @ 3.50
Shingles on track (A)
The Lumberman's Gazette, June 20, gives the ship-
ments of lumber for the week from Saginaw and Bay
City, also for the season from the river to date, as fol-
lows !
Bay City, Bartnays, For
1974 speek 1971 access
Lumber, m
Talk m

19: 104@13s 2d; white, 12s 5d@12s 9d; spring, 11s @11s 5d. Corn dull. Extra State flour, 27s 6d, at London, 22s 6d. Gargoes of wheat and corn on passage in very little damand. Weather in England favorable for the growing crops.

Liverroot, June 26-11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d, white, 12s 5d@12s 3d; spring, 10s 10d@11s 8d; white, 12s 5d@12s 8d; club, 12s 8d@13s. Corn, 35s 9d. Pork, 65s. Lad, 61s 6d. Receipts of wheat the last three days, 56,000 quarters, 43,000 being American.

Liverroot, June 26-2 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull, Spring, 10s 5d@11s 5d; white, 12s 3d@12s 7d; club, 12s 6d@12s 7d. Corn, 36s. Weather wet and favorable to crops.

Liverroot, June 28.—Cotton—Middling upland, 8½d; middling Orleans, 8½@8½d; sales 10,000 bales; at 10,000 bales; American 6,900 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; stock in port, 55,000 bales; estront count, 500,000 bales; estront count, 500,000 bales; estront count, 500,000 bales; estront count, 500,000 bales; estront and unchanged.

Breadstuffs—California white whest, average, 12s 3d 612s 7d; club do, 12s 6d@12s 10d; red Western spring, 10s 7d@11s 5d; receipts of wheat for the past three days, 56,000 qrs; American, 45,000 qrs. Corn, 36s. Peas, 42s.

Provisions—Prims mess pork, 65s. Cheess—69s. Bacon—Long clear middles, 45s 9d; short, 46s 8d.

Tallow—39s 8d.

Spirits of petroleum offered at 8½d; refined, 11d@11½d.

London, June 26.—Amount of bullion gone into the 8,25@4.EJ

Tallow—NSE So.

Spirits of petroleum offered at 8½d; refined, 11dg11½d.

LONDON, June 26.—Amount of bullion gone into the
Bank of England on balance to-day, £55,800.

Consols for money, 22½,622½; account, 22½,622½.

United States Securities—5-20s of 1865, 107½; 1867,
108½; 10-40s, 105½; new 5s, 104½; New York Central,
90. Eric, 27½,627½; preferred, 43.

Tallow—42s 3d.

Spirits of petroleum, 8@8½d; refined petroleum,
10½,610½d.

Linseed Oil—29s 3d.

Paris, June 26.—Rentes, 50f. 57½c.

The New York Dry-Goods Market.

New York, June 26.—There was an improved feeling in the market and a freer distribution of staple cotton and woolen goods from first hands; market for cotton goods strong with upward tendency; Fearless 4-4 bleached cotton were advanced to 11/2c; Utica 8-46 2-4 and 10-4 bleached sheeting quoted at 373c, 40c, and 45c respectively by agents; heavy fancy cassimeres in fair demand.

Ecreton Marketa. oz. June 26.—Wheat dull; California club, is 2d; white, 12s 5d@12s 9d; spring, 11s Oorn dull. Extra State flour, 27s 6d, at

Pittsburg Oil Market.
Pirrssuse, Pa., June 26.—Crude quiet and steady; limited; immediate shipments, 95c@fl.00; refined dull; quoted late; July at 13c; August, 13%c.

Schr Hubbard, Oswaye, coal.
Scow William Bates, Royar's Greak, bark.
Schr Mary Booth, White Lake, bark.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, bark.
Stam Corons, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stam Corons, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stam Corons, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stam Groons, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stam Groons, St. Joseph, sundries.
Scow Blands, Holland, wood.
Schr Muskegon, wood.
Schr J. Catchpole, Muskegon, wood.
Schr J. Catchpole, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Jenny Land, Grand Haven, wood.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Menomines, lumbs.
Schr Genn, Clay Banks, wood.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Menomines, lumbs.
Schr Genn, Clay Banks, wood.
Schr Whirlwind, Muskagon, lumbs.
Schr A. B. Moore, Saginaw, salt.
Schr A. B. Moore, Saginaw, salt.
Schr A. B. Moore, Saginaw, salt.
Schr A. B. Moore, Menomines, lumbs.
Barge Sonera, Menomines, lumbs.
Barge Sonera, Menomines, lumbs.
Schr Niagara, Buffaio, light.
CLEARED.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, sundries. dult; quoted late; July at 18e; August, 13%c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

10:28.

20:200 bales; July, 17 8-38:217 3-160; August, 17-162

20:200 bales; July, 17 8-38:217 3-160; August, 17-162

17 18-320; November, 17 1-32c; December, 17 1-32a.

BERADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; receipts, 10,000

bris; superfine Western and State, \$5.00,36.00; common to good, \$5.9046,25; good to choice, \$6.30046,00; white wheat, extra, \$6.7003/00; extra Ohio, \$6.006,7.25; St. Louis, \$6.264,11.00. By a flour quiet at \$4.85

\$6.00. Corn meak, Western, \$3.75,42.0, Wheat lower; receipts, 90,000 bu; No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.42

\$61.43; No. 2 Minnesota, \$1.40,14; winter red Western, \$1.33,41.46, No. 2 Minnesota, \$1.4861.58; ungraded Iowa and Minnaota spring, \$1.3761.46. Rye scarce and advancing; Canada, in bond, \$1.16. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn lower; receipts, \$8,000 bu; white Western, \$7.690c, Oats heavy and lower; receipts, 44,000 bu; mixed Western, \$1.693%; white Western, \$5.665%c.

HAX—Buyers' favor at \$1.05,61.10.

HOYS—Firm; low to fair, 106,30c; good to choice 25,650c.

GROCKETES—Coffee firmer; Rio, 18% @ 22%c. Sugar Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, sundress, Prop M. Grob, Manistee, 300 bu cata, 10 brisch, Schr G. G. Mixer, Oswago, 17,142 bu cora, Schr G. C. Harrison, Buffalo, 33,000 bu cora, Schr Eiva, Ansther Pier, 50 bu cata, 1 ton hay, Scow Harmonie, South Haven, 100 bags feed, Schr J. M. Scott, Oswago, 24,981 bu cora, Schr S. L. Watson, Buffalo, 42,935 bu cora, Schr S. L. Watson, Buffalo, 42,935 bu cora, Schr Kate Dariey, Buffalo, 26,00 bu cora, Schr Kate Dariey, Buffalo, 26,00 bu cora, Schr Kate Dariey, Buffalo, 20,00 bu cora, Schr Kate Daries, Schr Kate bu corn.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, 400 hides, 2 bris ch.
Stmr Corous, St. Joe, 10 krigs beer, and sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Milwaukee, 50 bris port, and sundries.
Stmr Lake Breeze, Benton Harbor, 10 bris Sour, and Sundries.
Schr Hartford, Oswego, 19,499 bu corn.
Schr Two Friends, Kimeston, 18,196 bu what.
Bark John Breeden, Cawego, 29,207 bu cas.
Prop Lawrence, Ogdensburg, 150 bris four, 4 hears 2

Schr L. Ludington, Egg Harbor, I bel pork and sun-25@50c.
GROUNTES—Coffee firmer; Ric, 18%@23%c. Sugar firmer. Molasses and rice quiet and unchanged.
PETHOLKUM—Firmer; crude active; refined, 13c bid; 13%c saked. Schr L. Ludington, Egg Harbor, I bri port and andries.

Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, 5 bris flour, 10 bris per, and sundries.

Prop Missouri, Duluth, 1,293 bu cats, 36 hogs, 307 har feed, and sundries.

Prop Oconto, DePere, 52 tons pig fron, 25 bris oil, 3 bris oil, 3 bris oil, 3 bris oil, 3 bris oil, 5 bris oil, 5 bris oil, 5 bris oil, 6 prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, 4 bris flour, 300 hides, and sundries.

Prop Montgomery, Pert Huron, 23,598 bu corn.

And thirty-four vessels cleared light.

PETROLRUM—Firmer; crude active; refined, 13c bid; 134,c asked.

Turrentrins—Firmer at 36c.

EGOS—Firm; Western, 16g174c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; prime mess, \$16.75; extraprime, \$16.73; new mess, \$16.70; extraprime, \$16.75; extraprime And thirty-four vessels cleared liph.

Lake Freights

Were moderately active at 3½e for eorn to Buffale, and 3½e for corn to Port Colborne. Charters were—To Buffale; Schr'N. Raddington, banges C. J. Eng. and Buckey State, corn at 3½e; prop Ariona, wheat through via Erie. To Kingston: Schis Two Friends and Sailor, wheat at 7½e. To Port Colbornes: Schr Van Valkenburg, corn at 8½e. To Gwego via Celling-wood: Schr Aupha, corn at 6½e. To Gwego via Celling-wood: Schr Aupha, corn at 6½e. To Gwego via Celling-wood: Schr Aupha, corn at 6½e. To Gwego via Celling-wood: Schr Aupha, corn at 6½e. To Gwego via Celling-wood: Schr Aupha, corn at 6½e. To Charter, Frey Montgomery, corn at 175,000 on corn.

Millwadzen, June 26.—Sch to Chicago or Milsanha, 14e; lumber to Buffalo and Tonawanda, \$2,0002128.

DETROIT, June 26.—Sait to Chicago or Milsanha, 14e; lumber to Buffalo and Tonawanda, \$2,0002128.

DETROIT, June 26.—Sait to Chicago or Milsanha, 15e for wheat to Oawego by sail, and 2e to Buffalo, Toleso, June 26.—Se far to-day no snared.

BUFFALO, June 26.—Se far to-day no snared.

CINCINNATI, O., June 26,—Corre

CINCINNATI, O., June 20.—Corron—Quiet and unchanged.

Brandstypes—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal at \$1,25. Corn dull and unchanged; mixed, \$3,985c. Oats dull and unchanged at \$4,650c. Rye dull, unsettled, and irregular; sales at \$36,90c. Barley dull, unsettled, and irregular du

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 bris; when, 2,000 bu, CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., June 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and heavy; No. 1 red, held at \$1.30; No. 2, do, \$1.33. Corn quiet and dull at 700;226 for noised. Oats dull and weak at 53c for No. 1 State; \$3c for No. 2 do.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

MILWAUKER.

Masters at \$1.00 each, and that of the Chief Harter Masters haretofore, one for each branch, each of when received \$1,000 a year, which is not too much, each of when received \$1,000 a year, which is not too much, considering the responsibility of the office. The Harbor Masters have to be at their post amost a and night, and they are held responsible for the safety of vessels in the rise, is being their duty to keep the channel clear from the structions at all times, which is a hard job when lay figure are coming in. Besides they have to find proper landing place for all vessels that arrive. The office of Other Harbor Master has not enisted heads fore and there is no use for such an officer, and appreaent Harbor Master have done that duties hill fully and well. Vessel men declars thus the Commo Council has created this additional office for the papeae of appointing some petry politician therety the safety of vessels and their cargos being of secondary importance in the option of our wise Oily Fathers; all they care for its law another fat office at their disposal. Several larg we sel ewners wont to see some of the sumbers of the Common Council in regard to this matter yesterdy, and they were assured that the matter would be we considered if possible.

Miscellaneous.

Oats duil and weak at 530 for No. 1 State; \$30 for No. 2 do.

Petroledm—Unchanged.

MILWAUKER, Wis., June 26.—Breadstuy: No. 1 Milwauker, Wis., June 26.—Breadstuy: No. 1 Milwauker, St. 244; No. 2 do, \$1 294; seller June, \$1.294; July, \$1.214. Oats steady; No. 2, 45c. Corn fair and firm; No. 2 mixed, 44%c. Rys duil and nominal; No. 1, 86c. Barley duil unchanged; No. 3, 86c. Provisions—Light demand. Meas pork, \$11.25.

Pravisions—Light demand. Meas, \$100 bu; corn, 145,000 bu.

Shiffman, \$100 bris; wheat, \$00 bu; corn, 145,000 bu.

Shiffman, \$100 bris; wheat, \$00 bu; corn, 145,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

New ORLEANS, June 28.—Breadstuy:s—Flour dull; superine, \$5.00; troble, \$6.0067.00; choice, \$7.0068.00. Corn duil; mixed, \$26.c; white, 33c; yellow, \$7.0. Oats firmer at 862,50c. Bran dull at 86c.

HAX—None on landing.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at \$19.50; held higher. Drysalt meats—Shoulders, 7c. Baccon dull; shoulders, 8c. clear rib, 10% c; clear, 11%c. Hams, 126,13%c. Lard—Light supply; tierce, 12c; keg 12%c/[36c].

SUGAR—Fair to fully fair, \$8,463%c; strictles prime, \$94c; stock, 4.65 hhds.

MOLASSE—No stales; stock, 493 bris.

WILMEY—Dull; Louisians, 98c; Cincinnati, \$1.02.

COFFEE—Firm; erdinary to good, 196,21%c.

Ooss Mall—Quiet at \$3.85.

COTTON—In demand; stock sales, \$50 bales; prices easier; good ordinary to strict indulings, 178%; good middings to strict indulings, 178%; good middings, 184%e); strict good ordinary, 14%@ 186; jow middlings to strict indulings, 178,500 middlings, 178,500 bales; receipts, 372 bales; no exports; stock, 4.45 bales; groat, 2,335 bales; exports—Content, 1,720 bales; coastwise, 3,044 bales; Great Britain, 9,767 bales.

PHILADELPHIA.

P Miscellaneous.

OHIGAGO.

There was another hot day yesterday, and conquently but little was doing at the docks. The humber market was fairly sotive, about twenty cargos said sold during the day, and but five cargos remained a the market in the evening.

—Mr. William Burns has succeded in raining the canalbook Friendship which was such a kew days as a the forks of the river by the prop Newburgh. The damage to the vesses and cargo which at first we thought to be shout \$5,000 for now estimated as \$5,000.

The schr J. Marie Scott, built by the coekers shipbuilder Nic Goble, arrived at this harbor along the days ago for the first time. She left here yesterly with a cargo of 24,981 bushes of grain, and dawns but 113, feet of water, though not fully loaded. It is owned by Capt. Richardson and Robert Scott, of Owwego, and is considered one of the best and find crafts on the lakes.

HETWILL.

The schr Sweetheart, with wheat from Daish sprung a leak soon after leaving Duluth, and before was discovered, had taken in considerable water, in ported at three feet.

—A contract has been entered into between the states Government and the Western Translation Company for mail service between Milleria and Mackinsw three times a weak each way.

—Friday last, while lying at anchor near firm and Mackinsw three times a weak each way.

—Friday last, while lying at anchor near firm that in Island, where she has been engaged for the poil days in trying to raise the schr Gionabea, wreder in the last trip down. It is also report that quantities of standing gear, sails, ste, were that quantities of standing gear, as its, ste, were that quantities of standing gear, sails, ste, were that qua

13c July.

WHIRKEY-981/2090.

ORWEGO.

ORWEGO.

ORWEGO.

June 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat lower:
No. 1 Milwankes, \$1.40%; amber Michigan, \$1.43.

Corn quiet at 73c.

ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS, June 28,—Corrow—Quiet and unhanged. changed.

BENALDSTOFFS—Flour lower to sell for all grades above single extra; very little doing. Wheat—Spring offerings light; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.09Gh.10; fall lower; No. 2 red winter, 98c. Corn essier; No. 2 mixed, 59 x 60c, track and elevator; 600 July; 60% August, Cats opened higher, but closed dull and lower to zeil; No. 2, 40g.51c, elevators. Rye higher at 82c.

stons-Pork quiet at \$18,26, Bason quiet;

BALTIMORE

Gal.36. Corn steady; now Western mixed Silvic. Oats firm; Western mixed, 600a62c. Rys dull. Provintous—Quiet. Mess port, 19,50, 100minal. Bacon in fair demand; shoulder nominal. Bacon in fair demand; shoulder lear rib, 10% Gal0% c; sugar cured ham Lard steady; refined, 11% c.

BOTTER—Scarce and firm; shokes Wester Copyrge—Unchanged.

WHIREY—98(399c.

Scow Magdalema, White Lake, wood Schr City of Chicago, Glean Harton Schr A, Rush, Muskegon, lumber, Schr Minnis Corbett, Muskegon, lumber, Schr Minnis Corbett, Muskegon, lumber, Schr Bitza Day, Muskegon, lumber, Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, lumber, Schr Black Hawk, Silver Lake, Im Scow Harmonia, South Haven, Im Schr Midvina, Oconto, lumber, Schr Harrietta Anne, Grand Haven, Schr Cottawa, Grand Haven, lumber, Schr Cottawa, Grand Haven, lumber Schr Sewenth Obio, White Lake, lum Schr Mary R. Perew, Buffalo, coal. Schr Hubbard, Oswego, coal.

The Harbor Masters.

Great disastisfaction is manifested among versus on account of the ordinance passed by the Common Council Thursday night; through the exertions of Aid. Richardson, fixing the salaries of the three Harb Masters at \$750 seeh, and that of the Chief Harber Master at \$1,200. There have been but three Harber Master at \$1,200. There have been but three Harber Master haretofore, one for each branch, each of what

Miscellaneous.

MARINE

Port of Chicage, June 20.

ARRIVED.
Schr Magnolia, Mustegon, lumber.
Schr Arrow, Holland, berk,
Schr Minnie Mueller, Wolf River, wood.
Schr Minnie Mueller, Wolf River, wood.
Scow Sea Star, Point Sauble, lumber.
Schr A. J. Moory, Lincoln, lumber.
Schr A. J. Word, Lincoln, lumber.
Schr A. J. Word, Lincoln, lumber.
Schr A. J. Word, Lincoln, lumber.
Barge Windsor, Manistee, lumber.
Barge Windsor, Manistee, lumber. and Ma Turin---The Cavou Copy of the vara and Simr Chicago, Manitowoc, undries, Prop Lake Breeze, Benton Harbor, sun Schr M. L. Higgis, Charlotte, coal, Schr Elbe, Ludington, wood. Schr Elbe, Ludington, wood. Schr Algebra, White Lake, wood. Schr City of Chicago, Glenn Harbor, woo Schr A. Rush, Musisgon, Jumber, Schr Minerty, Musisgon, Jumber, Schr Minerty, Musisgon, Jumber,

Milan-The Gr Lakes Como _Da Vine

Special Corres

The Journey fr

Bologna-Its Painting

Modena-Parma-

Church of San S.

ough the Ape

over 100,000 mhab It was founded by the F until modern artillery. The neighbor, who was Gh.

eccupies a prominent p renowned names as Cars no, and Guido, who a great Italian masters. One object I had in

ing the Heavenly Musi Surrounded by St. Paul, S ist, St. Augustine, and St. Cecilia is represented head turned up to Hea all in rapt, devotional soloring, and drawing and the painting is und

It is the first in which acconferred. It was founde named Irnerius, who in Code in the State. For with was the chief is and students finsk all parts, by the thirteenth century, I and the Arts were added later, Innocent VI. institution with the surgery was taught by me of the human body, which teenth century. To it all discovering galvanism. I markable for the number professors. In the fenut d'Andria frequently count in teaching law; and it is de Pissa that her bea curtain was drawn beformers likely in order the eurtain was drawn more likely) in ords distract the attention has seized on the inc these lines:

Lest, if her charms we should let their young ey And quite forget their The library of this one fills many great rooms; h volumes of manuscript a did not learn. The nur scarcely reach 700, which ence pursued their studie. In its museum of an inversal almost perfect ske period, recently discover the surface of the groundery. They are believed laces, bracelets, rings, we ments found with them years old! More than 50 in 1871. The most ancies perhaps, is Italy, is A. D. 488. The versilines; baptists Baints, holy garme liefs, relies, and pit the fourth, fifth, thing has a musty, and smell, or, as

The most beantiful "seen in Italy is THE CEMETREN It was originally an exte Napoleon, in the year I converted it into a cemet by edict, forbidding any not the buildings are mowhich just suits the purpose. The corridors exceed and it covers under roof This City of the Dead marble monuments and beauty. The University for the interment of the One corridor is set apart to ther for the Protestant many in the city. Nac.

Church of San Stefano-Leaning Towers-Campo Santo.

ARINE. ago, June 26

rt Huron, 23,598 bu corn.

we at 3½c for corn to Buffalo, port Coiborne. Charters were-Reddington, barges O. J. King, rn at 5½c; prop Arizons, wheat Kingsjon: Schis Two Friends

Kingajon: Schis Two Friends 136c. To Port Collorne: Schr at 35c. To Cawago via Colling-orn at 65c. To Sarnia: Proptirough. Total, 9; capacity,

ad to Colling wood from Maniton-has been engaged for the past im-the thr chrombes, wrecked lar-cess.

passed Port Huron Wednesday to containing 2,300,000 feet of him-mile in length.

a prep Jawegaichie reports pass-of for between Chelvogan and last trip down. It is also reportes anding tear, sails, etc., were seen being Lake Huron, hooks her cylinder and cross-head Thursday, and was towed in by iday ovening. She goes to Clave-

vara and Magenta. Milan-The Great Cathedral-Lakes Como and Maggiora -Da Vinci's "Last

Modena-Parma---Correggio---Lodi

and Marengo.

Copy of the Gospels---No-

Supper." Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. VENICE, May 30, 1874. Leaving Florence for the north, the railway through the Apennines, into that of the Po,— landing the traveler at Bologna, after passing viaducts so high as to make the head giddy in looking down into the chasms beneath. The

nties are 72 miles apart.

BOLOGNA, which, until 1859, belonged to the Pope, contain over 100,000 inhabitants, and over 100 churches. It was founded by the Etruscans (modern name, Tuscans) more than nine centuries before the Christian era. In addition to the 100 churches, it had until recently twenty monasteries, where several hundred mendicant monks, living at the expense of the community, idly droned their lives away. The city is sur-rounded by a high brick wall erected centuries before gunpowder was invented; and it looks as if it would afford but slight protection against modern artillery. The city is built exclusively of brick; red brick wails and rod tile roofs impart a very red complexion to it. Its military reputation was earned during the war of the Guslphs and Ghibellines, in fighting its Modena eonsiderable of the renown of Bologna is founded conits sausages, which have a world-wide repu-tation; and next to its sausages in merit are its paintings. In this art Bologna ranks as the fourth city of Italy,—Rome, Florence, and Ven-

THE "SCHOOL OF BOLOGNA" econpies a prominent place. It produced such renowned names as Caracci, Alboni, Domenichi-no, and Guido, who are reckoned among the great Italian masters. The tourist with a taste for paintings can spend a few days to good pur-

for paintings can spend a rew days to good pur-pose in studying the immense collection in the "Academy of Belle Arts."

One object I had in visiting Bologna was to see Raphael's "St. Cecilia in Ecstasy on Hear-ing the Heavenly Music of the Angels, and ing the Heavenly Music of the Angels, and Burrounded by St. Paul, St. John the Evangelist, St. Augustine, and St. Mary Magdalene."

St. Cecilis is represented with a portable organ, held with both hands carelessly dropped,—" the head turned up to Heaven, with a pensive countenance, having an expression of exalted feeling," etc.; the other figures on the canvas are lenance, having an expression of exatted reciling," etc.; the other figures on the canvas are
all in rapt, devotional attitudes. The drapery,
soloring, and drawing are purely Raphaolan,
and the painting is undoubtedly of great meric.
But I was not impressed with it to the degree
suitcipated, which I ascribed to lack of appreciation of "high art." Several other pictures
by other artists pleased me more, especially
two or three by Guido, viz.: The Victory of Samson, the Crucifixion, and the
Madonna della Pieta,—so cailed from the
Virgin weeping over the dead body of the Saviot. The Communion of St. Jerome, by Caracci, which was carried off by the French, and
recovered after the battle of Waterloo; the hiartyrdom of St. Agnes, by Domenichino; and the
Baptism of Christ, with the Almightv in the
Hesvens Surrounded by Angels, are all pictures
of great power. The French invaders, under
Bonsparte, made a heavy raid on the Bologna
picture-galleties, and several of the chefs
d'œuvres were never recovered, having passed
inte private hands, and were secreted when the
French were required to restore their stolen
treasuree of Art.
The oldest college in Italy is The oldest college in Italy 18
THE UNIVERSITY OF BOLOGNA.

The oldest college in Italy is

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOLOGNA.

It is the first in which academical degrees were conferred. It was founded in 1119 by a lawyer named Irnerius, who introduced the Justinian Code in the State. For two or three canturies it was the chief law-school in Europe, and students flasked to it from all parts, by the thousand. In the thirteenth century, Faculties of Medicine and the Arts were added to it; and, a little later, Innocent VI. instituted a Theological Faculty. It was the first school in Europe in which surgery was taught by means of the dissection of the human body, which was early in the four-teenth century. To it also belongs the nonor of discovering galvanism. This University was remarkable for the number of its learned female professors. In the fenticenth century, Novella d'Andria frequently occupied her father's chair in teaching law; and it is recorded by Christina de Pisan that her beauty was so great that a curtain was drawn before her face (or a veil more likely) in order that the latter might not distract the attention of the students. Moore has seized on the incident to popularize it in these lines:

Drawn before her,

Lest, if her charms ware seen, the students should let their young eyes wander o'er her,

And quite forget their jurisprudence.

The library of this once renowned university fills many great rooms; how many thousands of volumes of manuscript and print it contains, I did not learn. The number of students now scarcely reach 700, which is not a tenth of what since pursued their studies there.

In its museum of autiquities I was shown sweral almost perfect skeletons of the Etruscan period, recently discovered twenty feet below he surface of the ground, in the old city cemetery. They are believed to be, from the neckless, braceletz, rings, vases, and other ornaments found with them, not less than 2500 years old! More than 500 in all were exhumed in 1871. The most ancient ecclesiastical edifice, perhaps, is Italy, is

THE SAW STEFANO.

It is quite a labyrinth, for

The short one is 200 feet high, and 9 feet out of perpendicular. The tailer one is 221 feet in altitude, and leans 7 feet. From the top of it there is obtained a magnificent view. When the air is dear, the Alps on the opposite side of the great plan, beyond Verons, 60 or 70 miles distant, may be seen. It was erected 300 years ago as a look-mi tower, in order to discover the approaching temes.

The most beautiful "Campo Santo" I have seen in Italy is THE CEMETERY OF BOLOGNA.

It was originally an extensive monastery but Mapoleon, in the year 1800, suppressed it, and converted it into a cometery; at the same time, by cher, forbidding any more interments within the city. With the exception of the chapel, none of the buildings are more than one story high, which just suits the purpose to which he devoted it. The corridors exceed a mile in length, and it covers under roof at least 10 or 12 accesshis City of the Dead contains hundreds of marble monuments and busts of great artistic leanty. The University has a kind of Pantheon for the interment of the learned Professors. One corridor is set apart for the Jews, and another for the Protestants, of whom there are heavy in the city. Nacoleon's great cavalry-least over his remains the most magnificent

Santo.

I have dwelt thus long on Bologna because it is generally overlooked by travelers, and regarded as unimportant, especially if they are in a hurry to see Rome, or Florence, or Venice, which is usually the case. Were I not pressed for time, I would devote the remainder of this letter to descriptions of interesting things there seen, which must be omitted.

The next point of any interest on my route was

The next point of any interest on my route was

Modena,
the former Capital of the Duchy of the same name. It is only an hour's run of the cars from Bologna Modena coutains 55,000 inhabitants, and subsists on the surrounding fertile plains. The Ducal palace contains upwards of 500 pictures, some of them by the old masters, and many on secular subjects by modern painters, which is quite a relief to the eye, as it becomes utterly wearv of Saints and Madonnas, Crucifixions and Martyrooms, Assumptions and Ascensions, processions of monks and pious eostasies, after it has contemplated thousands of each kind. There is such a thing as a surfeit of painted piety and sculptured sanctity. The Cathedrai is a noted building, sreeted, or rather begun, in 1099, and never finished, which is the case with nearly all the great churches in Italy. This "Duomo" contains the usual sort of paintings, statuary, and curious old relies, with the usual quantity of miraculous traditions and other drafts on faith which American visitors are not often able to honor. The Campanile, or bell-tower, ascends into the heavene 325 feet perpendicular, and does not lean like the one over the way in Bologna; but it is quite as ancient, and was erected to watch the doings, and especially the outgoings, of the Bolognese. The Public Library contains 103,000 volumes, many of them ancient.

The reader need not be detained longer in Modena, but proceed at once to Turin---The Cavour Canal---Ancient

the doings, and search all whe sended to be with Diologenes. The Public Larger contains 100, 200 may in the distributions of the Charles and the Charles of the Charles of

battle. It was in the suburbs of this town where took place the desperate battle between the Sardinians under Charles Albert, friher of the present Victor Emanuel, and the Austrians under the vesters Radetzky, March 23, 1849. The Austrians numbered 60,000, and the Sardinians only 35,000. The conflict lasted during the whole day. At night the Italian army retreated, having lost 8,000 men, and inflicted on the enemy a loss of 10,000. The brave and chivalrous Albert, as one of the terms of peace, abdicated his throne in favor of his son, the present King of Italy, who fought like a lion that day at the head of his division. Albert had headed the Republican revolutionary movement in Italy, which was crushed out by the allied Austrian and Russian Governments in the name of "order" and "divine right."

It was in Navarre that

Austrian and Russian Governments in the name of "order" and "divine right."

It was in Navarre that

FRIAR DOLGING
flourished for a brief period. He preached Free-Love and Communism,—a community of goods and women. Sentence of death was passed on him as a herstic in A. D. 1307. Having retreated to the mountains, with 5,000 fanatical followers, he was defeated in a pitched battle, and taken prisoner, with his concubine, the beautiful Margaret, a mun he had abducted from her convent. Both were burnt alive, and both are said to have behaved with extraordinary firmness at their execution, which was accompanied with acts of the most revolting cruelty. Dants speaks of the incident in his Inferno.

After crossing the Tacino, the old boundary-line between Sardinia and Lombardy, the train passes through the battle-field of

MAGENTA,

where the French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians, June 4, 1839, after a hardfought battle. It was here Marshal MacMahon gained his greatest celebrity. The French lost 5,500 men; the Austrians, 13,000 killed and wounded and 7,000 prisoners. The shattered remains of their army retreated through Milan, and hastily evacuated all of Lombardy, taking shelter behind the Mincio, in the famous "Quadritateral," under the guns of Verons.

We now come to the large and splendid city of MILAN,

situated in the midst of a plain of unsurpassed beauty and ferrility, in full view of the Alps. and with a bright and sperkling little river flowing through it. Milan contains 225,000 inhabitants, and has more of the Paris style and appearances in its streets, buildings, and snops, than any other city in Italy. Since the union of Lombardy with Italy. Milan has gready improved, and iargely added to its population and wealth. It is surrounded by a fine broad boulevard of 7 miles circuit, whose margins are planted with four rows of magnificent, wide-branching horse-chestaut trees. This road is the favorite pleasure-drive of the citizens. On the one side is the city, on the other the suburban villas, which form

account of its ancient origin, and venerable, time-worn appearance, it is one of the sights the tourist is sure to visit. A swarm of legends surround it, and miracles were wrought too numerous for narration or belief, while relies of Saints meet the eye at every turn. Next to the Virgin, St. Ambrose ranks highest among the true believers in Milan, and his Church is next to him as an object of adoracion.

The great picture-gallery of Milan, called the "Brera," contains, perhaps, a thousand paintings, many of them masterpieces of art. But space will not permit a notice of the Lombard School of Painting, which at one time ranked high in Europe. Most of the collection is devoted to ecclesiastical subjects, of which the traveler gets a surfeit in Italy. Among all the pictures I saw in Milan, the one which most fixed my attention was "THE LAST SUPPER."

by Leonardo da Vinci. There was something wonderful about it, notwithstanding its faded and ruinous condition. It is a fresco painting, on a damp, mody wall of a cloister, and every attempt at repairing it has done harm to it. As shown in the copies and engravings of it, Christ has just uttered the words, "One of you shall betray me." The Twelve Apostles are struck with astonishment, and are conferring in groups of three with the liveliest emotion. The central, figure is thus shown a little separated from the groups, whose heads are thrown to ether. There is an air of calamness, seriousness, and divinity, expressed in the face of the Savior which is indescribable. The painter would seem to have been inspired to produce it. The best copies made by celebrated artists have all failed to catch and transfer this wonderful expression. The photograph also fails to reproduce it, partly on account of the decayed condition of the fresco. It will hardly survive this generation, as no means have been devised to save it. It must now be looked at through a glass, long and intently, to catch the original expressions of the faces; but several nave been irreparably spoiled by painters

BABY SYLVESTER.

It was at a little mining camp in the California

grotesque sweetness.

I had arrived early in the morning, but not in time to intercept the friend who was the object time to intercept the friend who was the object of my visit. He had gone "prospecting,"—so they told me on the river,—and would not probably return until late in the afternoon. They could not say what direction he had taken; they could not suggest that I would be likely to find him if I followed. But it was the general opinion that I had better wait. on that I had better wait.

I looked around me. I was standing upon the bank of the river; and, apparently, the only other human beings in the world were my interlocutors, who were even then just disappearing from my horizon down the steep bank towards the river's dry bed. I approached the edge of the bank.
Where could I wait?

Where could I wait?

O, anywhere; down with them on the riverbar, where they were working, if I liked! Or I could make myself at home in any of those cabins that I found lying round loose. Or, perhaps it would be cooler and pileasanter for me inmy friend's cabin on the hill. Did I see those three large sugar-pines? And, a little to the right, a canvas roof and chimney over the bushes? Well, that was my friend's,—that was Dick Sylvester's cabin. I could stake my horse in that little hollow, and just hang round there till he came. I would find some books in the shanty; I could amuse myself with them. Or I could PLAY WITH THE EASY.

ananty; I could amuse myself with them. Or
I could PLAY WITH THE BABY.

Do what?
But they had already gone. I leaned over the
bank and called after their vanishing figures:
"What did you say I could do?"
The answer floated slowly up on the hot, sing-

The answer floated slowly up on the hot, singgish ar:

"Pla-a-y with the ba-by."

The lazy echoes took it up and tossed it Isnguidy from hil to hill, until Bald Mountain obposite made some incoherent remark about the baby, and then all was still.

I must have been mistaken. My friend was not a man of family; there was not a woman within forty miles of the river camp; he never was so passionately devoted to children as to import a luxury so expensive. I must have been mistaken.

I turned my horse's head toward the hill. As we slowly climbed the narrow trail, the little settlement might have been some exhumed Pompeiian suburb, so deserted and silent were its habitations. The open doors plainly disclosed each rudely-furnished interior—the rough pine table, with the scant equipage of the morning meal will standing; the wooden bunk, with its timbled and disheveled blankets. A golden lizard—the very genius of desolate stillness—had stopped breathless upon the threshold of one cabin; a squirrel peeped impudently into the window of another: a woodpecker, with the general flavor of undertaking which distinguishes that bird, withheld his sepulchral hammer from the coffin-lid of the roof on which he was professionally engaged as we passed. For a moment, I half-regrested that I had not accepted the invitation to the riverbed; but, the next moment, a breeze swept up the long, dark canon, and the waiting files of the pines beyond bent toward me in salutation. I think my horse understood as well as myself that it was the cabins that made the solutude human, and therefore unbearable, for he quicked his sace, and with a genite trot brought

its pointed, inoffensive nose, and recovering itself always, after these involuntary somersaults, with the gravest astonishmont. To add to its prepostarous appearance, one of its bindfeet was adorned by a shoe of Sylvester's, into which it had accidentally and inextricably steoped. As this somewhat impeded its first impulse to fly, it turned to me; and then, possibly recognizing in the stranger the same species as its master, it paused. Presently it slowly raised itself on its hind-legs, and vaguely and deprecatingly waved a baoy paw, fringed with little hooks of steel. I t-ok the paw and shook it gravely. From that moment we were friends. The little affair of the serape was forgotten.

Nevertheless, I was wise enough to cement friendship by an act of delicate courtiesy. Following the direction of his ayes, I had no difficulty in finding, on a shelf near the ridge-pole, the sugarbox and the square lumps of white sugar that even the poorest miner is never without. While he was eating them I had ume to examine him more closely. His body was a silky, dark, but exquisitely-modulated gray, despening to black in his paws and muzzle. His far was exceesively long, thick, and as soft as eider-down; the cushions of fiesh beneath perfectly infantine in their texture and contour. He was so very young that the palms of his half-human feet were still tender as a baby's. Except for the bright-blue, steely hooks, half-sheathed in his little toes, there was not a single harsh outline or detail in his plump figure. He was as free from angles as one of Leua's offspring. Your careseing hand sank away in his fur and dreamy languor. To look at him long was an intoxication of the senses; to pat him was a wild delirium; to embrace him, an utter demoralization of the intellectual faculties.

When he had finished the sugar, he rolled out of the door with a half-diffident, half-inviting look in his eye, as he expected me to follow. I did so, but the suffing and snoken direction. After a moment's hestition, he concluded to go with me, alt

"Frightened!" laughed the stranger, with bitter irony. "Oh no! Hossishain't frightened! On'y ran away four timesh comin' bere. Oh no! Nobody's frightened. Everythus's all ri'. Ain't it, Biil?" he said addressing the driver. "On'y been overboard twish; knocked down a hatchway once. Thash nothin'! On'y two men unner doctor's han's at Stockton. Thash nothin'! Six hunner dollarsh cover all dammish."

I was too much disheartened to reply, but moved toward the wegon. The stranger eyed me with an astonishment that almost socered him.

nie with an astonishment that almost sobered him.

Do you recken to tackle that animile yourself?" he asked, as he surveyed me from head to foot.

I did not speak, but, with an appearance of boldness I was far from feeling, walked to the wagon and called. "Baby!"

"All ri'. Cash loose them straps, Bill, and stan' clear."

The straps were cut loose, and Baby—the remorealess, the terrible—quietly tumbled to the ground, and, rolling to my side,
RUBBED RIS FOOLISH READ AGAINST ME.

I think the astonishment of the two men was beyond any vocal expression. Without a word the drunken stranger got into the wagon and drove away.

And Raby? Washed covern it is transported to see the Baby, and passe wrote a number of forms After descanting, at some length expense and danger attending his training. I offered a programme. I have an access of the "lufant Phenomen Solitudes," drawn up into the high all profusion of alliteration and wood sheed, Rapidly, illustrating His caping from His Enemy in His Native. 2. He will Ascend the Well Pole, at the Very Topa Hat, and as much of Britt thereof as May be Permitted.

3. He will preform in a pantomine that the life of the Big Bear, The Mit wood Sheet, and the profusion of alliteration and wood sheet, Rapidly, illustrating His caping from His Enemy in His Native. 2. He will Ascend the Well Pole, at the Very Topa Hat, and as much of Britt thereof as May are the Raby. The Merchant of the Big Bear, The Mit wood Sheet, Rapidly, illustrating His caping from His Enemy in His Native. 2. He will ascend the Well Pole, at the Very Topa Hat, and a Pole of the Big Bear, The Mit wood Sheet, Rapidly, illustrating His caping from His Enemy in His Native. 2. He will ascend the Well Pole, at the Well Pole of the Big Bear, The Mit wood Sheet, Rapidly, illustrating His caping from His Enemy in His Native. 2. He will ascend the Well Pole, at the Very Topa Hat, and a profusion of alliteration and the Very Topa Hat, and a profusion of alliteration and the Very Topa Hat, and a profusion of alliteration and th

drunken stranger got into the wagon and drove away.

And Baby? He had grown, it is true, a trifle larger; but he was thin, and bore the marks of evident ill-usage. His beautiful coat was matted and unkempt, and his claws—those bright steel hooks—had been ruthlessly pared to the quick. His eyes were furtive and restless, and the old expression of stupid good humor had changed to one of intelligent distrust. His intercourse with mankind had evidently quickened his intellect without broadening his moral nature.

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The morning of the exhibition came, but an hour before the performance

THE WRETCHED BABY WAS MISSING.

The Chinese cook could not indicate his whereabouts. I searched the premises thoroughly, and then, in despair, took my hat and hurried out into the narrow lane that led toward the open fields and the woods beyond. But I found no trace nor track of Baby Sylvester. I returned, after an hour's fruitless search, to find my guests already assembled on the rear verandah. I briefly recounted my disappointmant, my nrobe.

The Problem of Life.

OTOPHASM: OR, MATER AND LIFE: WITH SOME MARKE UPON THE "CONFESSIONS" OF STRAUSS. Y LIONEL S. BEALE, M. B., P. R. S., Fellow of the real College of Physicians, Physician to King's idege Hospital. 12mo., pp. 388, Third Edition.

of the Evolutionists, and, with elogence, learning, and reason, show that they spend for much of their support upon facts hat are not accurate and arguments that lack ogency; and yet, because the disputants are nere philosophers and polemics, their finest afforts go for little or nothing. Science must be not by Science to secure the overthrow of the met by Science to secure the overthrow of the stablishment of any dogma or hypothesis that has been promulgated by its disciples. When an astronomer announces a discovery in the realm of his study, it is the astronomer only who can ositively decide whether or not it be actually ew and based upon fact. And so in every deartment of Science. It is only he who is able to verify or refute a statement by repeating the observations which have led up it, who may pronounce with confidence o it, who may pronounce with confidence hat it is a pure assumption, an exaggeration, or he result of rigid and exact experiment. The real mass of the people must take the asser-tions of the scientists upon trust. Incapable, from a want of scientific training, to prove or prove the conclusions of experts, it is, at the st, possible to the public to watch them with intelligent interest. Any pretension to sound, or tenable, or settled opinions would be vain and

But the world is deeply concerned in the grea principles which grow out of the theories that have lately become popular with distinguished physicists, chemists, and naturalists, and have converted eminent philosophers and livines. What is life?—where did it originate? when does it end?—are questions which ply affect the welfare and happiness of man and when does it end?—are questions which deeply affect the welfare and happiness of mankind; and we watch with solicitude the decisions to which Science seems rapidly and victoriously tending. Is life a mere modified form of motion, the result of force acting upon master? and do the same laws govern organic and inorganic substance? Of late the bulk of argument has been on the side of Materialism. The defenders of the old idea of a God, of a soul, and of eternity, have, for the most part, been controversialists and theologians, who have reasoned according to inclination, and not with the authority that comes from positive knowledge.

The multitude had begin to think that Science was a unit in its opposition to religion, and that all the bulwarks that supported man's belief in a Creation and a Providence were destined to be swept away by it, one by one. But there has rison up, at last, a stout and vigorous champion of the time-honored faith of our fathers,—one whose words and opinions are backed by the investigations and revelations of years of houest and frailful work over the problems of Science. He has no favorite doctrine of his own to upfield, no dogmas to assert, no prophecies to utter, no prejudices to conserve: but simply the plain story to tell of what Science really knows about life, its cause, and its processes. And this story he tells "as distinctly as possible, without exaggeration, and with simplicity and truthfulness;" with no desire to gain proselytes to his views, but with the sole intent that the people, who are so often misled by fine writing and powerful language, may clearly understand the interpretation and the bearing of what facts Science has thus far discovered as to the origin of man.

Dr. Beale has pursued his researches after.

nace has thus far discovered as to the origin of abr. Beale has pursued his researches after ruth in the humble spirit of a little child. Patting aside bias of every sort, he has held himself rae to accept and report results that seemed incompatible with the teachings of revealed religion, as well as those which were in harmony with them. To use his own words:

Those who have started in the scientific pilgrimage, and have made up their minds to encounter the well-nown hardships and disappointments, and have dearmined to bear the poverty of their fife-long journey, we not received the blessing of any Church to encourage their labors or to lighten their burdens. No irracies have been performed for them, No shrine se been pointed out where they may place their of-prings, and then return home to rest in peace. They must work on as long as power remains to them to took, and patiently endure to the end. No Church is interested in their trials, or takes any account of their fries. And this must be, since Science can never cow to authority, submit to the arbitrary dictates of any earthly power, or consent to be governed in her regress by any time-honored rules. Science asks ally to be permitted to work on. Shis longs neither or honore, nor wages, nor power, and looks only for the giory of going on and still to be."

To the guidance of this meek and quiet though mdependent mind we feel impelled to trust are that nothing will be affirmed that is not roved, and that whatever is wanting to the evience on any point will be unreservedly con-

Beale divides his work into three parts Dr. Beale divides his work into three parts, one of which he denominates Dissentient; another, Demonstrative; and the third, Speculative. The first part is given to a confutation of the physical doctrine of life,—that doctrine which maintains that life is but a mode of ordinary force; that there is no absolute difference between the dead and the living states; that the living thing differs from the non-living thing, not in quality, or essence or kind but merely in degree. In a free and fearless, but at the same time kind and

fers from the non-living thing, not in quality, or essence, or kind, but merely in degree. In a free and fearlies, but at the same time kind and courteous, manner he criticises the arguments and affirmations of Huxley, Tyndail, Spencer, Dr. Adling, Dr. Bence Jones, and others, showing plainly where their statements are loose, inexact, and misleading; where their inferences are wrong and their opinions miterable. It is a sharp and searching analysis, and calculated to surprise by its results the unscientific who have supposed these great leaders to be unerring and infallible guides.

In considering the vast and difficult problem of life, Dr. Beale deems it essential to begin with the study of the lowest, simplest living thing,—with the inquiry into what goes on in the life of the monad, or microscopic fungus, or a single cell of one of the tissues; and so gradually to advance to the discussion of more complex changes. This has been his own method of procedure,—endeavoring, by the slow, close, and patient work of years over the microscope, to discover the cure, the action, the nature of vital force. But not so have some of the most popular and influential scientists of the day conducted their lovestigations. Disregarding the necessity of first discovering what forces are at work in the plant and the animal, endowing it with life and a capacity for growth and multiplication, they have ventured andscionally upon the boldest assumptions with regard to the phenomena apparent in the complicated organism of man himself, the creature highest in the scale of animated creation. The existence of vital force is desired by them; physical and chemical forces are declared to be the only powers at work in organic as well as in inorganic matter, and the sun is said to be the source and generator of all force; the chasm between life and death is affirmed to be bridged over; the human body is pronounced a manhine, "all the operations of which will sooner or later be explained upon physical principles." It is prophesied by them tha

report, at will, by skillful manipulation of his retorts and crucibles, the miracle of primordial creation.

It is the fallacy, the baselessness, the absurdity, of such dogmas, and speculations, and prophecies, as these, which are just now confusing and misleading men's minds, that Dr. Beate attempts to refute. He opposes to them the forcible argument that Science has not yet succeeded in discovering the composition of that transparent, attractureless, elementary substance which is the germ of all life. Science has observed the working of this active principle; but how it carries on its mysterious and wonderful processes, she is utterly unable to tell. While, therefore, despite her most acute, and subtle, and persistent investigations, Science he still baffied in her efforts to explain the first, simple, fundamental questious concerning fire, the chemist has obviously not salvanced a step toward the production of the living stuff by which cellulose is produced, nor is there any prospect that he ever will. The science which cannot reveal how a simple mousd "grows," which is impotent to explain how the most elementary nerve-organ works, is surely indulging in the wildest presumption when it puts forth arbitrary theories respecting the nature of the more abstruse and complex phenomena of living beings, when it would found a system of philosophy that disposes absolutely of the present and the future of the human race.

In the portion of his work ranged under the head Demonstrative, Dr. Beale gives a summary of what is known concerning the constitution and the changes of living matter. In speaking of this vital principle, he rejects the term protoplasm, which exactly expresses the ides of living matter. The line between living and non-living matter, ac-

structure of every living thing are coloriess and structureless, and exhibit the same characters in placts as in animals, shd in the simplest as well as in the most complex organism. They have the power of motion, of assimilation, of growth and reproduction. Many of their changes may be referred to physical and chemical forces, but others can only be accounted for by the existence of a power in addition to these, which may be termed vital force. To these particles, these specks of bioplasm, the capacity for growth, for multiplication, is confined. They alone form the vital element of every organism.

The interesting demonstrations of the condi-

capacity for growth, for multiplication, is confined. They alone form the vital element of every organism.

The interesting demonstrations of the condition and action of bioplasm are illustrated by a series of beautifully-sugraved and colored plates, showing cells, tissues, and membranes, under a magnifying power running up to 1,800.

The third part of Dr. Beale's discussion is called Speculative, and yet there is very little of what is commonly understood as speculative argument in it. There are no theories and few suppositions projected, but there is a calm and soher comparison of the evidences of Science, and the popular hypotheses which claim to be established upon these evidences. From the testimony of the facts in connection with the movement, surrition, and growth of living matter, Dr. Beale comes to the conclusion that it is the seat of an inherited and individual power, which is utterly distinct from any capacity or property of ordinary matter. This wonderful stuff is the same in substance in the garm of the plant or the animal, of the dog or the man; but differs transcendently in power. That element of power no one has thus far been able to comprehend or account for. It institutes and perfects a series of changes in the development of a living being which seem to be forseen and prepared for in the beginning; but no human intellect can yet discover the guiding principle under which it acra, or can predict in any case, from the most careful examination, what course or form of development it will take.

It there are no results from the study of life proving the interference of a Supreme Intelligence, Dr. Beale declares there are none which

ment it will take.

If there are no results from the study of life proving the interference of a Supreme Intelligence, Dr. Beale declares there are none which lead to the rejection of an Omnipotent Omnipresent, an Omniscient Force presiding over the universe. The reasons in fayor of the idea, that mind governs matter, that there is a God and a Providence ruling the world, are strengthened by a dispassionate appreciation of the new facts of Science. The truly scientific man, who works bonestly and interprets the tendency of truths fairly, will not be disinclined to accept, provisionally at least, the hypothesis of the existence of a Power-Directing and Matter-Guiding Omnipotence. Nevertheless, should the nature of life be, at some future time, explained without including a Supernatural Influence, the earnest and fatthful thinker will be bound to accept the explanation, and abandon his old convictions.

Three Famous Englishmen.

WILKES, SELECTION, FOX. THE OPPOSITION UNDER GEORGE THE THEM. By W. F. Bar. 8 vo., pp. 462. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
A book which embraces vigorous statches of three famous men, like John Wilkes, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and Charles James Fox, is Brinaley Sheridan, and Charles James Fox, is truly worth having. The author is in evident sympathy with all three of his subjects, and yet does not, in either case, betray an undue partiality. Although in no instance condoning the private vices and personal shortcomings of the characters he has to deal with, he does not allow their faults to influence his estimate of the virtues, the talents, and the public services, which entitle each of these celebrated men to the admiration and gratitute of their country.

John Wilkie is unouestionably the most dif-

John Wilkie is unquestionably the most dif-ficult party of the illustrious trio to treat with even-handed justice, so amenable is he to cen-sure for open and flagrant profligacy; so doubt-ful is the purity of his motive in his long, obstinate, and triumphant contest with the Crown, with successive Ministries, and with Parliament and so certain is the value of the cause for which he struggled and suffered, and which he, in the end, gloriously vindicated. His admirers were ardent, and his laters no less so; and, in pro-nouncing upon him, both have been guilty of unreasonable exaggeration. By taking a cool survey of his private and public conduct, by balancing fairly his merits and demerits, and taking into just account the good that resulted from his stormy, fitful, yet successful career, Mr. Rae performs the honorable part of helping to a righteous estimate of a noted character, and righteous estimate of a noted character, and wins credit to himself as an equitable historian. John Wilkes was born in London, Oct. 17, 1727. His father was a wealthy distiller. After studying at a private school in Aylesbury, he fusioned his education at the University of Leyden. At the age of 22, in submission to his father's wishes, he married a Miss Mead, who was ten you's his senior and an heiress. The match was most unsuitable, there being little compatibility between the parties, and, after a union of four or five years, a separation ensued by mutual consent. He retained the custody of his infact daughter, whom he tenderly loved, by mutual consent. He retained the custody of his infant daughter, whom he tenderly loved, and with whom, in after years, his relations were

his infant daughter, whom he tenderly loved, and with whom, in after years, his relations were of the most affectionate and confidential nattrea. Freed from the restraints of matrimon, Wilkins plunged into excessive dissipation,— triving with the tashionable yoning men of London for a distinction in deads of depravity. One of his boon-companions, Sir Francis Dashwood, restored an old Cistercian abbey on his estate, and formed a brotherhood of profligates, who spent a portion of each year in the cells of the convent, feasting and rioting in continuous and horrible revery. A vacancy having occurred in the mock order, which was limited to tweive, Lord Sandwich and John Wilkes were nominated candidates. The choice fell on Lord Sandwich as the greater reprobate of the two. In revenge Wilkes played a practical joke on the party. "Confining a baboon, dressed according to the common representations of the Evil One, within a cheet in the room wherein the profane revelers were feasting and uttering impious jests, he let the animal loose at the moment Lord Sandwich invoked his master, the Devil. The consternation was indescribable; the company believed that the Devil in person had answered the summons. The baboon, as terrified as the most awe-stricken of the party, bounded about the room, and by chance leaped upon Lord. Sandwich's shoulders. Fearing, for the moment, that his end was come, the wicked nobleman recanted his former utterances, protesting that he did not mean what he said, praying to Heaven for mercy with all the ferver of a cowardly siener. A window being opened, the baboon escaped through it. The adventure was noised abroad, and resumed their orgy; but Lord Sandwich never forgave Wilkes to whom the trick was attributed, for having caused him such a fright. The adventure was noised abroad, and lost nothing in repetition; that Satan had actually appeared to his worshipers was generally believed. So strong was the popular feeling that it was considered prudent to dissipate the Militia and a reventer of the Mili

subject, exalted him into a hero, and heaped execrations upon the mortified officers of the Crown.

But the punishment or prosecution of Wilkes did not stop here. The King deposed him from his command of the militia and a copy of the obnoxious No. 45, was ordered to be publicly burned. Among the papers seized in his house was an obscene poem parodying Pope's greatest work, and entitled "Essay on Woman." This was made the pretext for expelling him from the House of Commons, and the Court of the King's Bench afterward pronounced the sentence of outlawry upon him. He had already retired to the Continent, and, on learning the decree of the Court, established his residence in Italy.

Returning to London in 1768, he obtained a reversal of the sentence of outlawry on a purely technical point, and was returned to Parliament by the Country of Middleser. Then, appearing before the Court of the King's Bench, he received the sentence of imprisonment for twenty-two months, of a fine of £1,000, and of finding security for good behavior for seven years after the term of imprisonment was ended. On the opining of Parliament the populace determined to effect the release of Wilkes, that he might

take his seat. They assembled about the prison in St. George's Fields where he was contined: a riot ensued; the soldiery area upon the mob; one man was killed and several wounded. The affair created immense excitement. All England was in a ferment. Wilkes was not liberated, but was a second time expelled from the House, through the machinations of the Government. He was, however, re-elected by Middlesex, upon which the Government installed a candidate of its own in his place, which was declared vacant.

Wilkes term of imprisonment, which had been made endurable as possible by the unremitting attentions of devoted friends, appired in 1779. In 1771 he was elected one of tig Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and in 1774 was chosen Lord Mayor of London, and returned to Parfament as member for Middlesex. The cruade against him having thus far proved futile, and being fraught with peril to the Government, it was now abandoned, and he was suffered to take his seat without opposition. He delivered man able and timely speeches while he was in Parliament, opposing the American war advocating the claims of the British Museum, and pleading for the removal of the disabilities of Catholics and Dissenters. Onevery opportunity his distinguished himself as the friend of liberty. In 1790 he retired from Parliament, and the remainder of his life was passed in the enjoyment of dignified ease. He died in 1797, at the age of 70.

Wilkes excelled in conversation, and was a fascinating companion. As Johnson said of him, after an interview to which he had unwillingly consented: "Jack has a great variety of talk, Jack is a scholar, and Jack has the manners of a gentleman." Notwithstanding his intense hadred of Wilkes, George the Third was constrained to admit: "He had never seen as well-bred a Lord Mayor." In summing up the faults and the virtues of this extraordinary man Mr. Rae wisely remarks: "An enlightened posterity may well refrain from applying a mucroscope to his motives and a magnifying flass to his faults, and fittingly rends:

his satellites.

Sheridan was 24 years the junior of Wilkes, yet the two sat together in the House of Commons six years. Sheridan and William Pitt entered Parliament in the same year, 1780. Previous to this, Sheridan had earned a brilliant and fasting reputation as dramatist, having written, between the years 1775 and 1779, the four popular plava, "The Stylas," "The Dueum," "The Scoool for Scandal," and "The Ortic," At the satiy age of 28, his ambition in this arena of exercion was assisted, and he turned to a new field wherein to gather fresh laurels. As with Disrael, the first attempt of Sheridan at a Parliamentary speech was a failure. But he had confidence in his powers, and soon became the acknowledged equal in debate of Pitt, Fox, Canning, and Burke. His speech in favor of the impeadment of Warren Hastings, which occupied three days in the debate of Pitt, Fox, Canning, and Burke. His speech in favor of the impeadment of Warren Hastings, which occupied three days in the delays of Pitting Parliamentary career, Sheridan was one of the most influential leaders of the Opposition, and ever ready to use his wit and eloquence in the cause of liberty and justifice. His political conduct was throughout unselfish and consistent.

Sheridau's life was full of strange and remantic incident: Bern in Dublin in 1749, he left Ireland before he was 12, never to revisit it.

mantic incident: Born in Dublin in 1749, he oft Ireland before he was 12, never to revisit it. left freland before he was 12, never to revisit it But an English training and a life spent under English influences could not modify the traits of a strongly-marked Celtic temperament. Iso-petuous, warm-hearted, improvident, talented and attractive, his brilliant successes as a writer an orator, and a politician, gained him applause, admirers, and friends, but did not suffice to seadmirers, and friends, but did not suffice to secure his old age from seglect, from powerty and shame. He died in 1814, shortly after leaving a debtors' prison. His last years were degraded by habits of intemperance and by many acts of indiscretion. His first wife, the beautiful and accomplished Miss Linley, died in 1792. A fond attachment had ever subsisted between the two. Four years after her death. Sheridan married a daughter of Dr. Ogle, Dean of Winchester, and; though already he had become addicted to dissipation, and was on the high road to ruin, his second wife was as devoted in her love as the first.

Charles James Fox, born in 1751, and buried in 1806, began and ended his life during the career of Sheridan, but his service in Parliament exceeded by ten years that of his brilliant contemporary. He died with the harness on having made his last speech in the House but three months before his decase. When he entered Parliament, a boy of 19, following his father's prejudices, he ranged himself on the side of the Crown; but, six years after, he passed over to the side of the Opposition, and was thereafter one of its most able and vigorous leaders. His uniform adherence to the cause of civil and religious liberty won from his countrymen the title of "The Man of the People," and deserves from mankind respect and honor. His patriotism and his phikathropy were gennine. In his home and his foreign policy his opposed every species of tyranny, oppression, and injustice. His great rival in statesmanship for many years was William Pitt, but the graves of the two eminent commoners lie

the graves of the two eminent commoners lie side by side in Westminster Alrhey.

The private life of Fox was stained by many vices. It is sad to relate that in his youth he was shoouraged in all forms of dissipation by a doting but unprincipled father. The habit of gaming, which beset him through most of his life, was actually cultivated by that misguided parent, who, in the boy's early years, regularly supplied him with a certain number of gold pieces every evening to stake in play. It is no wonder that, with such teaching in his childhood, Fox displayed as great precocity in vice as he did in intellectual achievements. The manners of Fox were distinguished by great frankness and amiability, and by an almost irresistible fascination.

What would happen, do you suppose, If the mignaneits should say to the rose: "The pride of roses I hate to see: Why don't you keep near the ground like me,"

What if the rose should say to the phlox;
"My form and color are orthodox;
To please your Maker, you've got to be
Precisely in all respects like me." What if a grape should say to a pear:
"Why are you fininting about up there?
Beware of swinging alone and free;
You ought to cling to a trellis like me." What if a river should say to a rill;
"If you weren't too lazy you'd turn a mill;
Study my method, and try to be
A rushing, rearing river like me."

What if a swan should say to a crow:
'You belong to the race of so-and-soIt's a deadly sin for you to be free,—
Your only hope is in serving me.

What if a goose should teach a wren! Or an eagle try to follow a hen! What if the monkeys should all agree That there ought to be uniformity! What if a man should say to another:
"Differ with me and you're not my brother;
I have the truth as the brackes tell;
Go with me or you'll go to hell!"

Mrs. M. P. Butta in Scribner's for July.

Political Feeling in a French Village.

M. Sarcey has just written, observes the Pall Mall Gazette, an amusing article on the manner in which internsecine war is carried on in the provinces. It appears that the Town of Montrichard is divided in oppinion, half the inhabitants being clericals and the other half Republicans. The Clericals got up an institute to attract the people, so the Republicans immediately ran up a theatre on the opposite side of the street and announced the opening of this place of amusement by sound of drum. To counteract the influence of the stratagem the Clerical party proclaimed a grand display of fireworks for the evening on which the theatre was to open its doors, and there was every chance of an empty house. The Republicans, nothing dismayed, next purchased the field in which the Clericals had made preparations for their pyrotechnic exhibition, and proceeded to demolish the frames, etc. This led to a personal encounter between the opposed parties, in which both the gendarmes and the priest took part. Next came an action brought by the Republicans, who obtained a vergict against all the ringleaders, with the exception of the priest, who was evidently shelfered by his cloth. Both parties now claim the vectory; the Republicans because they obtained several condemantions, and the Clericals because the priest, who fought in the forefront of the scrimmage, was acquitted. Political Feeling in a French Village

Family Rotation in Office. A remarkable instance of family rotation in office exists in the selection of Consul to Faimouth, England. President Washington appointed as our first Consular representative at that place a Mr. Fox, who held the office many years. He was succeeded by his son, who recently gave up the position, and this week Howard Fox, his son, has been nominated to succeed his father. SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

An analysis of the deadly poison of the cobra shows that it is composed of exactly the same constituents as common beer-yeast. The latter is used in the manufacture of bread, but the former is so virulent in its nature that, even when taken from the snake, and preserved for some time, and afterward injected under the skin of animals, it is immediately fatal.

According to both British and American sta-According to both British and Americas sta-tistics condensing the comparative safety of anesthetics, chloroform is eight times as dan-gerous as ether, twice as dangerous as a mixture of chloroform and ether, and more dangerous than biohieride of methyline. The report of the London Chloroform Committee, appointed to investigate the subject, listes that, with every care in the use of the most exact dilution of the chloroform-vapor, the state of insensibility may mass into few moments into one of imminent deach.

HAY-CAKES. Hay-cakes, composed of hay and straw, very hely cut, well mixed with crushed cats or rye, and moissened with a solution of rapeseed or inseed oil-cake, and then well worked and formed into tablets under pressure, have been for some time employed in France as a convenient and portable food for her ess.

EMBALMING. Discussing the subject of embalming, a London journal presents some statements from which it appears that the application of neat to bodies filled with bitumen was the essential part of the Egyptian mummifying process. All the substances found within mummles are of a resinous nature; but those introduced into the great cavities of a body, along with external lotions of wine, would evidently not suffice to empalm it. The muscular tissue of many, if not emissim it. The muscular tissue of many, if not all, mummies is impregnated with resinous matter. Most minimies are also blackened and burned, and in some the tissues have been burned to ashes. The inner bandages are generally in a state resembling tinder. The conclusion from these evidences is, that, by means of heat, the body became impregnated with research derived from the decomposition of the bitumen and bandages with which it was previously covered. usly covered.

SALCANNONIAC. Mr Martineau has communicated to the Societe de Pherapeutique a series of cases which exhibit the value of sal-ramoniac in acute rheumstism. In some cases, a cure was reported; in others, a decrease of pulse and temperature resulted. Dr. Lapeyrere states, in La France Medicale, that bapeyrere states in La France Medicale, that Delioux de Seviguac gave daily doses of from to 10 grammes. He carried the quantity per diem to 15 grammes, in divided doses for the relief of nervous headache. He used the drug both externally and internally in gout, as well as in acute rheumanism, finding it to diminish both pain and fever. Some English physicians have used it successfully in nervous affections. It may be dissolved in any of the waters of the obarmacoucids.

pharmacopoels.

EXPERIMENTS ON MILE.

The experiments for determining the effect of temperature on the creaming of milk, which have been carried on through several mouths, are recorded in a report by Schubert. The separation of fatty metter from the milk was found to be most rapid at 40 deg., and yet more rapid at 74 deg. than at 57 deg. It was more complete at 74 deg. than at 57 deg. It was more complete at 40 deg. in eighteen hours than it was at 57 deg. after thirty hours. After twenty-four hours, at 40 deg. only 0.2% her cont of the fatty matter remained in the milk. While the diminution continued up to thirty and thirty-six hours, it was so slight as to have no practical importancer. Tests of Schwartz's method of immersing milk is deep vessels in ice-water, showed that it gave, the largest yield of butter, and also that sweet cream afforded more butter than sour. Treated by this method, milk never sours, and can be preserved several days without injury. It will also bear trapsportation to a considerable distance before warming enough to change. Cheese made from it is also much better, and less liable to spoil in keeping; and, since butter made from sweet cream contains fess milk sugar and cassin, it is consequently less fiable to become rancid.

About 76,000 square miles of territory have already been topographed by the party constituting Ineut. Wheeler's Territorial Survey. The results of the exploration for the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 are shortly to be published in seven arge quarto volumes. They will contain muc valuable information regarding the geology of the country, its mining facilities, and the probabilities of its successful irrigation. In the line of hatural history, the collections have been very extensive, embracing at least 1,200 skins of birds, and many hundred fishes, reptiles, insects, &c. The botamical collection is ead to be the fluest and largest ever gathered by a Government expedition.

By recent experiments in Birmingham, England, night-soil and sewerage have been converted into a fuel of superior quality and cheaper rate than coal. The matter is rendered incolor-ous by chemical treatment. It is then mixed with a small quantity of coal-gas tar, and com-pressed into solid blocks of any size to suit the customer. In this condition it is hard and comcustomer. In this condition it is hard and compact, and gives faith merely a faint odor of coalgastar. By experiment it was shown that this fuel is better than engine-slack for heating steam-boilers. It is said to leave very little ash, and this ash can be again converted into fuel, which is even superior to the original. In consumption at gives off, but a small quantity of smoke. Little machinery is needed for the conversion, and any kind of night-soil can be used, while the fuel can be offered at about half the price of engine-slack. A superior quality for household-purposes can be made at as cheap a rate. Should this invention prove practical, it will settle the question how profitably to utilize our night-soil.

LIGHTNING-STRONES

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences of Vienna, Dr. Bone gave the result of thirty-three years observation of the phenomena of lightning strokes. He pointed out that lightning often strikes low objects when high ones are in the immediate vicinity. He considones are in the immediate vicinity. He considers that constancy of course in thunder-clouds, and repeated discharges at particular points, may be explained by the superior attractions of subtervanean masses of metal. General experience shows that there is less danger from lighting in a crowded town or village than in the open country. Fuller, in his "Church-History," asserts that there has not existed a great abbey in England which has not been injured or destroyed by lightning. In all cases it is the tower, the spire, or the dome, that has been struck by the bolt.

DISEASE PRON MILE.

DISEASE FROM MILE.

Sanitary investigations in England have led to the discovery that a large proportion of the typhoid in English cities is sown by milkmen. Dr. Bateson, Medical Inspector of Leeds, has lately acided some important facts to those already bearing on the subject. Toward the close of 1874 fever appeared in isolated places in Leeds, and in districts where the sanitary conditions were unexceptionable. As a solution of the puzziling circumstance, it was found that a certain milk-dealer, who got his milk from a distant farm-house, supplied every family in which the fever was present. On visiting the farm-house, supplied every family in which the fever was present. On visiting the farm-house, supplied every family in which the milk-came were kept, and nursed by the woman who managed the dairy. A dairyman in Glasgow, having fever in his house, supplied seventy-three families, in five different streets, and in these families in five different streets, and in these families in five different streets, and in these families in five different attreets, and in these families in five different attreets, and in these families in five different attreets, and in the milk from a cow suffering from tubercular disease may transmit the disease to the systems of persons druking it. Commenting on these researches, an English journal remarks:

If the facts are not overstated, the conclusions to be drawn from them are most starting. The precise article of diet of universal use in all nations and climes, the facts are not overstated, the conclusions and climes, the facts are not consumption, may be the very means of propagating that too-prevalent disease. An immediate practical result of these investigations will be, not only to strengthen the hands of authorities in their endeavor to seems to the public unadulerated milk, but to direct more particularly their attention to the sources of trength or disease,—a means of life or death,—as we make a must be in order to weare the web, so the animal must be in health to produce

the conditions necessary to free i

Prof. James Orton, of Vassar College, Prof. James Orton, of Vassar College, who spent some months in an exploration of the Valley of the Amazons, five or six years ago, enumerates upwards of forty species of edible fruits which he found growing in this wonderfully-fertile region. This is to be taken as an index, not as the limit, of the different kinds of fruit-bearing plants which abound in the forests of Tropical South America. When science and commerce shall have opened up this prolific country it is probable many valuable vascetable. commerce shall have opened up this prolific country, it is probable many valuable vegetable products will be added to the number and variety already known. The fruits of North Americabelong chiefly to the order Rosacea (or Myrtle family)).

The pane apple (Ananassa sativa) is a native of the sandy campas of the northwestern portion of South America. In its wild state the fruit grows to the size of an ordinary apple, and has the true flavor, but not much pulp. It is cultivated in almost every village along the Amazons. The finest pines are grown in the region of Para. Oranges abound the whole length of the river, but these have probably been introduced.

Para. Oranges abound the whole length of the river, but these have probably been introduced. It is not decisively known where this fruit originated, but it is supposed to have been first brought from the East Indies. The orangetrees blossom on the Amazons the whole year round, and yield delicious fruit. Sour oranges, lemons, limes, and sweet lemons, are sparingly grown. In Southern Brazil the lemon has become so thoroughly naturalized that the cattle smell of it, from coming in such constant contact with the shrubs in their pastores.

Several species of the custard-apple (Anona) grow wild on the Amazon. The Anona syndmosa, in the neighborhood of Santorea, rivals the famous chirimoys of Peru, and is one of the most delicious fruits of the Tropics. It is about as large as an orange, and its scaly rivals the famous chirmoys, of Fern and is one of the most delisions truits of the Tropics. It is about as large as an orange, and its scaly rind, incrusted with sugar on the outside, incloses a rich, castard-like pulp. Another species, having a smooth, pear-colored skin, grows at Mandaos. The jaunticals (Eugenia cautifora) is one of the agreeable fruits of the Myrtle family, and a native of Brazil. Good wine, sirup, etc., are made from it. Several species of the guaya (Psidium, a geius of the Myrtle family) are indigenous to the Amazons. The common guaya (Psidium pyriferum) resembles a amall poinegranate. It is used for making jelly or preserves. A dwarf species of Psidium has fruit about the size of a gooseberry, which is much prized on account of its delicious flavor, resembling a strawberry.

The largest fruit in Brazil is produced by the head-tree (Artolcarpus incisa), which has been introduced from the East Indies. It is sometimes, according to Prof. Octon, 3 feet in diameter. But little use is yet made of it by the natives. The common mode of preparing it is by

introduced from the East Indies. It is sometimes, according to Prof. Orton, 3 feet in diameter. But little use is yet made of it by the natives. The common mode of preparing it is by baking, when the inner part presents a white or yellowish pulpy substance, in texture like the crumb of a wheaten loaf. It has little taste, but is highly nutrisous. The Avocado pear (Persea gralisman) grows on all the Amazons. It has the shape and size of an ordinary pear; is brown outside, with a soft green or vellowish pulp, of a delicate flavor, and dissolving like butter on the tongue. It is borne by a siender tree, attaining the height of 30 to 70 feet, and having a domenite top.

The cashew-nut (Anacordium Occidentale) and the mango (Mangifera Indica), members of the same family, are to be found on the Amazons. The first might be called a double fruit, as the nuts form a pleasant article of food, and their fleshy stems, resembling a pear in appearance, have an agreeable and tefreshing acidity. The mango is to the Tropics what the peach is to temperate climates. It is kickney-shaped, smooth, of variable size, and sweet and luscious flavor. The tree on which it grows rises to a height of 30 to 40 feet, and is covered with a foliage so deuse as to be impenetrable to the rays of the sun. It is a native of the East Indies.

The banama, or plautain (Musa Paradiscica), is the most important article of dect found on the Amazons. The wild banama grows on the iow shores of the river, but the fruit of the oultivated varieties only is held in esteem. The Sapodilla plum (Achras sapota) grows to the size of as egg, and has a yellowish-brown exterior, It is not common on the river. The star-apple (Achras curnile) resembles the former, but is about as large as an orange, with a yellowish exterior and light-blue interior. Its taste is very sweet. The small tree which yields it is not cultivated, but grows wild on the Middle Amazons. It is unknown on the coast. The cuma (Haneornia pubescens) is not unlike the Sakel pear, but it has a hard rin

is not unlike the Seikel pear, but it has a hard rind, which exudes a gummy milk, and a delicious pulp. It is one of the dogbanes (Apocynacect), which are for the most part possessed of poisonous qualities. The poma is an uncultivated stone frust, like a cherry, but oblong, and borne on one of the loftiest trees in the forest of the Middle Amazons. The Genipa Braziliensis is a fruit eaten with sugar. The tree belongs to the cinchons family, and grows in the Lower Amazons. It is a cousin of the coffee-plant. The cupu-assu is an elliptical fruit, of a dingy, earthy color, with a thin, woody shell, and a juicy pulp of pleasant flavor. It is used for ices, sirups, and jellies. It-grows on a low tree, along the Lower Amazons. The roman (Vassiftora ciala) is a fruit of one of the passion-flowers, of the size of a pear, and found on the Brazilian Amazons.

NOT LOST.

Being rooted like trees in one place, Our brain-foliage tow'd Like the the leaves of the trees that are caught Byth, four winds of heaven, some thought Blows out of the world into space, And seems lost,

We fret, the mind labors, heart bleeds;
We believe and we fear,—
We believe and we hope, in a Lie,
Or a Truth; or we doubt till we die,
Purblindly avanimation.

To Life we apply an inch-rule, And to its Bustower; Each to edd an infallible priest, Each struts to the top of the feast, And says to his brother, "Thou fool; Go down lower."

But, fall'n like trees from our place, Hid, imbedded, emmoas'd; Our dead leaves are raked up for mold, And some that were sun-ripe and gold, Blown out of the world into space, Are not lost.

Mary Brotherton in Macmillan.

Lake Tittenen.

This is the most singular and interesting lake in the world. Situated on the crest of the Andes, it is the highest large body of fresh water; and as concurrent traditions point to it as the stoot where Manco Capac, the first Inca, appeared and woke the aboriginal tribes from their long sleep of berbarism and ignorance, it is the historic centre of South America. Humboldt called it the theatre of the earliest American civilization. On an island within it are the imposing ruins of the temple of the sun, and sli around it are monuments which attest the skill and magolificense of the Incas. There are also, as at Tiahuanaco and Silustaoi, the remains of burial towers and paisces, which antedate the crusades, and are therefore pre-incarial. Lake Titicaca is about the size of our Ontario, challow on the west and north, deep toward the sast and south. The castern or Bolivian shore, being backed by the lofty range of Sorata, is very high and precipitous. The lake never freezes over, although the temperature of Puno is often 18 deg. at sunrise. Two little steamers of 100 tons each do a triding business. Steam is generated by llama dung, the only fuel of the country; for there are no trees within 150 miles. The steamers actually cost their weight in silver; for their transportation (in piecea) from the coast cost as much as the original price. A steamboat company has just asked from Bolivia the exclusive privilege of navigating Titioaca and the Rio Desaguadero to Lago Pamps, with a guaranty of 6 per cent cost on the capital and a share, in all new mines discovered. Prof. Orton, the latest traveler in that region, calls attention to the fact that Lake Titicaca is not so high as usually given in geographical works by about 106 feet. Its true altitude is 12,493 feet, and in the dry season it 4 feet less. This fact has been revealed by the consecutive levelings made in building the Arequips Railway just finished, which reaches from the Pacific to Lake Titicaca.

Knaus. A correspondent says: "Dusseldorf is still represented by some of the most celebrated artists living. Ludwag Knaus, the great genre painter, lives here; Knaus, who is to painting what Dickens is to literature. It is said of him what Dickens is to literature. It is said of him that not having many advance orders during the war of 1870, he occupied much of his time in frescoing the dining-room of his house. A picture dealer coming in one day, saw the paintings. Said he, 'Would you sell these pictures if some one were to give you 20,000 thalers for them?' 'No,' said Knaus, jokingly, 'I caumat sell them under 60,000 thalers.' 'Agreed; I will take them at that price!' cried the dealer. Sire enough the next day men came and carefully removed the paintings, and Knaus gotion,000 thalers for the were of his leisure hours."

FAMILIAR TALK. MARSHAL RICHELIEU'S LOVE-LETTERS.

The recent sale of a collection of lo

addressed to Marshal Richelien, the famous gal-lant of the eighteenth century, has afforded Paris a palatable dish of scandal. The descend-acts of many a noble house are cringing with mortification at the betrayal of the shame of some female ancestor whose secret was confided to one or more of these unfortunate missives, and now is published to the world. It is said that at least a score of the beautiful and titled women who figured conspicuously at the Court of Louis XV. are here discovered in the list of of Louis XV. are here discovered in the liRichelien's victims. The letters of
Robbie dames are as notable for
spolling as for ardor in expres
The Frincesse de Bournonville, the Ducde Goutant, Duchesse de Montmorency,
Duchesse de Modeua, committed their paco paper with equal indifference to propriety
orthography. But when was an enamored
ever known to criticise the grammar of his
amorata? It is the beauty of her form. orthography. But when was an enamored man ever known to criticise the grammar of his inamorate? It is the beauty of her form, the charm of her face, the pretty abandon of her manner that he is absorbed in admiring. The absence of wit and mental training passes unnoticed. One of these fair and trail beauties writes to the all-conquering Duke that, "she prefers his love to the hopes and joya of Paradise;" another murmura, in envy of his wife, "How happy is she who may love you without sin; and a third, with a stray grain of wisdom, remarks: "Short follies are best; let us end ours now, before we become disagreeable to each other." If there he not a lesson in virius offered by this exposure of human weakness and error, there certainly is one in prudence. The man who encourages illicit love can never be trusted with a woman's perilous secret; and she who puts in his hand the written avowal of her gnitty passion may never, thereafter rest safe that it will not, at some future moment, even long after she has moldered to dust, appear as fatal evidence against her. fatal evidence against her.

PRUDHON, THE ABITET.

Another morsel of gossip which Paris is just now rolling with relish under the tongue has grown out of the exhibition of the pictures of the ist Prudhon, which has been opened for the benefit of his daughter. Among the pictures is a portrait of "ALady;" and this is the Frenchy romance connected with it: Prudhon and his wife did not find themselves affinities; hence quarrels and a separation. History is silent with regard to the resources of Madame Prudaon in her divided state, but the Monsteur found consolation in the companionship of a Mademoiselle B—, who for years gave him the ministrations B—, who for years gave him the ministrations of a faithful and solf-secrificing amic. She shared patiently, heroically, "for better and for worse," his life, his poverty, his caprices, until her youth and beauty had fied. Word came one morning that Madame Prudhon was dead. Monsieur threw down his brushes with a hearty "Thank God!" "And will you marry again mow that you are free?" tremblingly inquired Mademeiselle B—. "Heaven forbid!" replied the artist, vigorously resuming his brushes by way of emphasis.

way of emphasis.

Mademoisells turned quietly away, and the next day was found doad from suncide. She could live and serve the man whom she loved, in poverty, privation, and continuely, see long as the hope that he would do her justice when the time dame apheld heribeart; but, when that hope was crushed, there was nothing left poor Mademoiselle B-but death. Her portrait survives to tell the sto-ry of her misplaced trust and the artist's ingrati-

A PHILANTHROPIC DRY-GOODS-MAN. But there are good things to be recorded even of ungodly Paris. And here is one which pre-sents an example worthy of Chicago's imitation: The preprietor of one the Parisian dry-goods The proprietor of one the Parisian dry-goods shops has opened a large lecture and reading room in connection with his establishment for the beneat of his clarks. Here they have, in leisure hours, access to books and newspapers, the use of writing materials, and instruction in various foreign languages,—all provided free of charge. The rooms form an attractive resort, especially for such among the beneficiaries as have no friends in the city; while the moral and intellectual advantages accruing from the philanthropy are beyond estimate.

THE RELLE PAGE.

THE BELLE PAUL. A new one-act play, which has just been produced at the Theatre Francis, is based upon an incident in the romantic life of one Belle Paul, who lived in the time of Francis I. She was a native of Toulouse, and was renowned throughout France for her marvelous beauty. Even the King once journeyed to the city of her residence expressly to see her who was lovely as Venus, yet chaste as Diana. All this homage naturally annoved the peace of her green-eyed husband, and the curmudgeon actually threatened to shut the poor lady up,—to forbid her appearance in public at all. But the public would not submit to this privation of what it considered its legitimate right,—the opportunity of frequently viewing the exquisite Belle Paul. Beauty, it properly reasoned, whether in a sunset, in a cloudlet, in a rose, a picture, or a sweet woman's face, was made to be looked at with reverent admiration, and no one man should be allowed a moupply

day: Coronation of the Rosire (the most deserving village-maiden) in the ehurch, with the assistance of the communal band; theatrical entertainments, games, illuminustions, grand ball. Argenteuil, Sunday; Concert and games; salvoss of artillery on both banks of the Seine. Gonisse, Sunday; Musical mass, race on stilts, concert, dramatic representations, shooting for prizes, ball. Seores, Sunday; Ball, illumination, games. The public admitted grants to the china-manufactory. Versailles, Sunday: Display of the grand fountain, flowers in the park.

DISCIPLES OF RUSKIN. A company of Oxford students, andent disciples of Ruskin, have adopted his theory that the muscular force which is now wasted in cricketing, boating, and other athletic sports popular with young Englishmen, should be expended in useful labor. It is the argument of the great Utopian, that it is nobler to dig a ditch, mend a road, till a widow's garden-plat, or pile up a stone-wall, than win a race on the Thames, or stand at the head of the "Eleven." In accordance with this fine-sounding theory, a band of young undergraduates have been employing their spare time and musclein digging at Hinch-sey, a place near the University, making "a new road which leads nowhers, and over which nothing will ever pass." The critical and irreverent public declare that their work thus far is a fearful botch, resembling a particularly-bad and unfinished railroad-outting; that they have rendered the roadway much muddler and more impassable than it was before; and that ne one will be benefited, and uo one grateful for their dirty job when it is over. The English papers discress the matter at length, and question if English gentlemen are directing their energies in the right channel when they perform work which laborers need for the sake of the pay; when they contract their chests over the spade, instead of expanding them with exercise at the our; and when, having, for the most part, the frail and consumptive frames that belong to fanctics, they risk health and life by treading faily for hours in the alush and mire. Under the treatment to which prox sense subjects the matter, the achievement of the University students does put on a slightly-ridsoulous aspect. or stand at the head of the "Eleven." In ac-

sindense does put on a slightly-ridioulous aspect.

It is reported of Disraell that he was never more gay and airy in manner, more snave and sparkling in conversation, and more fine and jainty in attire, than during the present London season. At 67, with the cares of state on his shoulders, he is as much the man of society and of fashion as when, in his youth, as the suther of "Vivian Grax," he was the favorite of Gore House, and the pet of Lady Blessington, who styled him "the most joyons dandy I ever saw." Yet Disraeli sincerely monroed the devoted wife he laid in the grave nearly two years ago, and he still remembers her with grateful affection. As the first of Her Majesty's Ministers, he finds it necessary to take the social as well as political leadership which belongs to his exalted position. Rumor winspers, with all the rest, that the Premier is paying graceful attentions to the Centrices Bowager of Constarfield, with a riest

cently in the circles of the worn by English women at din all full-dress (!) occasions. A given in honor of the Czer, all all had low-neck dresses,—and of the Queen, every lady in attendance whe she be old or young, fat or lain, or lovely, must appear in conthat reveals without reserve her next shoulders. So rigorous is the rule that last a lady who presented berself in dress was turned back by the to satisfy Court etiquette. And yet, of on the face of the earth, the Er joy the highest reputation for hans we should say, propriety.

on either side of which was its livened servants. As a hely did length of her train and the in sage, was traversing the pamen bent forward to gaze upo beautiful neck and shoulders at the same time mixing at the same time time mixing and harried out after a police. man to admire hen she gave him

MY SLAIN.

This sweet child which hath climbed upon my knee

and no one man should be allowed a memopoly of the privilege. So the Parliament of Toulouse actually passed a decree "that the Belle Paul should walk in the atreets at least twice a week, and not be too thickly veiled, or shawled!"

On this subject the new play is founded, and the text, in keeping with the motive, is written in some of the prettiest verses in the Franch language.

As a hint of the Franchman's idea of the uses of the first day of the week, we copy from a long list of the popular amusements advertised in the French papers to take place on Whit Sunday, the following: At Nauterrs, Sunday: Coronation of the Bosire (the most deserving village-maiden) in the church, with the assistance of the communal

A Ten-Year Old Colored Boy
Wants to Kill Out His kines.

From the Forsyth (Ga.) Adsertiser.

About a month sines, a negro boy, living the farm of Mr. Foster Shi, near Colaparcha. Monroe County, named Albert Battle, we rested and brought to Forsyth charged wife sault with intent to murder. He is said to be lor 12 years of age. He took up two negro chidren (boys), aged respectively a and 6 years, as whipped them severely. It is said that in this mother assisted him, holding the chief while he whipped them. The oldest one of the boys succeeded in escaping, and ran off. I young acoundred then attempted to drown in other child in a creek, but was prevented.

But the culmination of his villainy was received two weeks since in an attempt to man outright a small negro girl, 3 years of age, child of Peter Myrick. The mother of the owns sick, and allowed her to go to Ms. Tyle house to amuse herself playing with the culminationer, she went by the house where Albert in thinking perhaps she would find her mothinking perhaps and pruised it considerably.

Albert of adopt the find of the mothinking perhaps and made severe wounds her head. After he had done this he days her to a deep revine and they started or getting over fences and role started or getting over fences and rol diately carried her home. Although exhibity loss of blood and stunned by the balse regained consciousness and told her that Albert had out and best har and tried to

An Audacious Robbery.

A sacriliscous robbery of sere audacity has he place at the Church of it. Philippe du Roule, the Faubourg St. Honore, Paris. Bome works were lately employed to do some repairs to be roof. The day after they had done, the with a horse and cart came down at needed, with a horse and cart came down at needed, the back of the church, set up. a ladder, Fauther top, and threw down about of lead, whether the series with The neighbors, fangue them to be the same man employed, tooken needed their proceedings. They continued their proceedings. They continued their proceedings. They continued their proceedings. of their proceedings. They contibery for three days running, and as much as six thousand pounds of not till the rain fell through the vestry room that an inspection will do the discovery of the theft,

"CARPENTER'S

Senator Carpent of the Me

To Contends that It to Overthrow the

ne Expressions of

oncerning at me. The I

servative, as all I

the system of 1789. In several other pe many of the S instance, wishing to sue a found in Kentucky person join with him as defendant state of Kentucky, for the a removal of the cause to and, in some of the States orear injustics:
OREAT INJUSTICS:
The laws of most of the west, provide, in regal that they may be sued process may be served gaged in transacting the cause of action arise green provides for such the cause of action arise. process may be served upaged in transacting the bus cause of action arises; gress provides for such seconts in those States. Me tions might be pointed out eary, for the last two or tipecially at this, bills have referred to the Judiciary to remedy some of these

and not to seem to be it tions, the bill, as it passes the following section:

s his residence at Hughen-amshire. It is one of the stochaste places in England, assed into the hands of one heirs, he continues to in exquisite order. He is of purchasing the estate; again, and acquire an hair and ample properties, thus erusased.

s that have occurred reach low necks that

en are not peculiar in cocollete toilettes. Their the same custom, and xcess. It is said of the at once having a costry ern proved exant, and not be matched as a dissuma. The gested, "If Madame le go without aleuves," they are of no reply. Accordingly, the

MY SLATN.

ich hain elimbed upon my knee, d. four-semmered little maid, us baauty troubleh me, tie maketh me afraid, you cling and neath so ugo you do Los see me ory, smess with which I sigh killed so lang ugo. such of your carees; our dove-syed, innocent faith; whatted worldlines; child-heartschess in death, well pace for evermore, as a singwreeked shore!

ithin me now, dates, to loap up, ne, when an apple-bench or a buttercup dew, Alas ! slas ! primrose in the gras if any cheeks are well

iers springing from the ground.

17 The aspless, hookish lore minimizes, weighs one every grain minaculous before, eart down with the scoffing brain; ig, snalytic ways, ar judoc of the breast, dark of the Lord to test, aust be, and no praise, apt necessity. pt necessity.

I have served so true I
, bare and fruitless true I

biful wisdom, and renew
restmen of the dunce,
tincis guessed the heavens at one.

Hurner's Magazine for July.

Cita Colored Boy Wish Kill Out His Etnes.
Forsyth (Ga) Advertuer.

A since, a negro boy, living on Foster Shi, near Coisparchs, in named albert Battle, was act to Forsyth, charged with act to Forsyth, charged with act of the said to be 10.

He took up two negro childrenspectively i and 6 years, and versity. It is said that in this ted him, holding the children them. The oldest one of the in escaping, and ran off. This then attempted to drown the reck, but was prevented.

Ation of his villainy was reached nice in an attempt to murder negre girl, S years of age, the rick. The mother of the child wed her to go to Mr. Taylors erself playing with the children hen she started to go home to by the house where Albert lived, she would find her mother level to go home with her and ting over fences and rough nead, and they started off to-ser had proceeded only a short up a rock, and, striking the bruised it considerably. He and made severe wounds on he had done this he dragged ine and threw her into it, a out iffusen feet. Although nised, as strill had strength to crawl out, when he seized and striking her on the head, He then left her for dead, abort time after a man named y found her lying in the dick. Going to the house of her mother home. Although exhausted and stunned by the blows.

r home. Although exhausted and stunned by the blows, sciousness and told her father it and beat her and tried to kill

the youth of this desperado, a dooe toward punishing him to his other accomplishments finely-bound book and a guid last two weeks. This young aways an intention to "kill

bery of sare audacity has taken hof St. Philippe du Ronie, is lonore, Paris. Some workmer set to do some repaire to that they had done, three men art cams down at noonday to urch, set up, a ladder, gained down shoots of lead, which the The neighbors, fanging men employed, took no noise se. They continued their robituning, and made away with mand pounds of lead. It was it through the roof upon the inspection was made, which yof the theft, but not of the

"CARPENTER'S GAG-LAW."

tenator Carpenter's Defense of the Measure.

to Contends that It Was Not Designed to Overthrow the Freedom of the Press.

Expressions of Public Sentiment.

Beeral newspapers are engaged in denouncing me as the author of what they are pleased to still "Carpeuter's gag-law." I believe you to be just and obedient to the rules of logic and the teachings of common-sense. I therefore the teachings of common acathemas are now soncerning which so many acathemas are now harded at me. The notion that I could wheedle hurled at me. The notion that I could wheedle the Senate Committee on the Judiciary to report, and the Senate to pass, a bill intended to feed and the Senate to pass, a bill intended to feed the grudge which I am charged with entertaining against newspapers, is a compliment to my influence in that body which truth compels me influence in that body which truth compels me influence in that and the idea is so absurd that I should rely upon its being altogether harmless should rely upon its being altogether harmless should rely upon its being altogether harmless that I have the almost omnipotent powers of the press when exercised to the detriment of an individual.

sequent and field which treats compared in the sequent and the size of the siz

join with him as defendants other citizens of the State of Kentucky, for the purpose of preventing a removal of the cause to the Federal court; and, in some of the States, it is said that

The laws of most of the States, especially in the West, provide, in regard to foreign corporations, that they may be sued in the State courts, and process may be surved upon their agents engaged in transacting the business out of which the cause of action arises; but no act of Congress provides for such service in the Federal courts in those States. Many other imperfections might be pointed out, but this is unnecessary, for they are well known to the profession. For the last two or three sessions, and especially at this, bills who been introduced and referred to the Judiciary Committee, intended to remedy some of these defects. These bills, introduced by different benators, and drawn to correct a particular evil, conflicted with the present system and with each other. It was evident that further piecemeal legislation would add to the confusion already existing, and it was finally determined to enter upon a thorough and complete revision of the whole subject; to give a writ of error, as matter of right, in all capital cases, and in all other oriminal cases involving the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States, where the imprisonment inflicted is one year or more, or the fine \$2,000 or more, provided a Judge of the Supreme Court, on an examination of the record, should be satisfied that injustice had been done to the defendant, and to make these provisions applicable to every court held under the suthority of the United States, whether in the States, the Territories, or the District of Columbia. It was also determined to confer upon the Circuit Courts all the original civil jurisdiction of the United States, and on the State Courts to the Courts of the Union, and to repeal all the 'laws upon the same subject now in axistence, so so to embody the cotire system in one act.

Thus was a Difficult Taxx, and angaged the Committee for weeks. Every section was considered and reconsidered by the Committee, supended, mod riminal, from Rate courts, in another ball, and I was instructed by the Courts of the Unio

the title to any real estate not within the State, Territory, or District where said guit is brought against any coproporation or other person residing in the United States and doing boulness in the State. Territory, or District where said suit is brought, and saying in said State. Territory, or District where said suit is brought, an agent or agents in respect of the business or matter out of which the case grues, may be made by delivery to such agent, or to either of such agent, where there is more than one, a copy of such process, and by delivery of a copy thereof to the principal of such agent anywhere in the United States, and proof of said service shall be made by affidavit of the person making such service; and such service shall have the same force and effect as if made upon the principal of such agent in the State. Territory, or District of Columbia, where the suit is brought. Provided American That this section shall not apply to any suit on a cause of action secret sing before July, 1874.

Suppose a manufacturer of carriages in the City of New York establishes a house in Chicago for the sale of such carriages, and his business there is managed by an agent. The agent sells a carriage with false warranty. Under the provisions of this section suit might be brought in the Pederal Court of that State, and service be made upon the agent there and upon the principal in New York. Is there any injustice in this? Should the party who has been defrauded be compelled to take his witnesses to New York for a trial?

IN IT A KARDSHIP

to provide that the suit may be maintained where the transaction out of which it arose was had? Is there any injustice in providing that the agent sent to Chicago to transact a business shall be considered also an agent in regard to suits arising therefrom? Under this section, process can only be served upon the agent who was such in respect to the very transaction out of which the suit arises, as he would have to do if he carried on the same business there in person?

So far as I hav

worthy of notice. While the bull was under consideration in the Senate, a Democratic Senator moved to amend this section so that it should not apply to any suit for libel or slander. Here the proposition was directly presented to exampt one class of citizens from the operation of a general law, and declare immunity in favor of libel and slander; and every Democrat who voted upon the proposition sustained it. The reason for this is quite obvious. The chief occupation of the Democratic press to-day is to compose and publish

LIBELS UPON THE PARTI IN POWER.

Any discouragement given to libel and slander would be thwarting the means by which the Democratic party hopes to overthrow the Republican party. This proposition was supported by the votes of Senators Sayard, Bogy, Cooper, Davis, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Johnson, Kelly, McCreery, Merrimon, Norwood, Ransom, Saulsbury, Stockton, and Thurman; and not a Democrat voted against it. It was also supported by Senators Alcorn, Mitchell, Sprague, and Wadleigh, Republicans, and Schurz, Independent, nambering, in all, twenty. It was defeated by the votes of thirty-three Republicans.

On the motion to strike out the eleventh section, the yeas were 16 and the nays were 40; and, on the passage of the bill, the following Senators voted in the affirmative: Boreman, Buckingham, Carpenter, Chandler, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry (Mich.), Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harvér, Ingalis, Mornil (Me.), Mortinl, Oley, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Sargent, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stevenson, Stewart, Washburn, Windom, Wright.

Upon these facts the public will be able to judge whether the bill in question was designed to overthrow the freedom of the press, and how much justice there is in singling me out for special criticism in regard to it.

MATT H. Carpenter.

Public Sentiment.**

Sanator Carpenter and the Republican Sena-

Public Sentiment.

Senator Carpenter and the Republican Senators who voted for and passed the infamous bill to place the press of the United States under the censorship of a one-horse local court in Washington City, have succeeded in drawing the attention of the country to the nefarious proceeding. The Democratic Convention in Maine denounced it in their platform, and now the Republican press of that State are repudiating the bill and denouncing it lustily.

The Kalamazoo (Mich.) Gazette closes its comments on the bill thus:

If the Republican thieves and robbers at Washington have an idea they can stiffs the honest press by any such gag laws as this, they are mistaken. This country has lived with a free press too long to submit to any such outrage.

The Pittsburg Gazette, a Republican paper, says:

The Pittsburg Gasette, a Republican paper, says:

Senator Carpenter in the Senate, and Butler in the House, are the leading exponents of the throttling policy. Both these gentlemen are surrounded by an aroma that is anything but agreeable. Add to this the full and complete exposure by the press of the Credit Mobilier, the Sanborn and Jayne, the District of Columbia affairs, and we can see reasons why a considerable number of Senators and members should favor the throttling measures. But their votes in its favor are expressions of shance. We regard the bill thus referred to as the most andadous attempt to subvert the liberties of the people we have ever known in this country. It ought to prevent, without fall, the re-election of Senator Carpenter.

If it should defeat the re-election of Senator Carpenter, why not of the twenty-two other Republican Senators who voted for it?

There are no fitting terms in which to denounce the odious measure. It aimed a blow at the most sacred rights of the people. It was an attempt to revive the Engitis flare-Chamber; to create a despotic Licenser of the Press whose tyrannical acts plunged England into the revolution of 1688; to establism a Consorship more edious, more infamous, than ever aristed in France, or Spain, or Poland; to dig beneath the vaults of the Capitol of a free country a hole of Calcutta.—

St. Paus Daspatch.

Both of the Senators from Minnessots voted for the bill.

The Lafayette Dispatch says:

If the Republican managers at Washington can have

agent or correspondent of said paper could be there found.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Rep.
In fact, such a law would lead to endless persecution of newspaper men, many of whom might be wholly innocent.

We think, however, the House should consider awhile before passing this bill. A good many, nearly all in fact, of the members would like to be re-elected. We doubt that any considerables number can be if opposed by the newspapers. Again, there are rumors coming from Washington that the Republican party is not any stronger at present than is good for its ultimate anciety. We believe these rumors to be true in the main. Do the leaders of the party fancy that they will greatly strengthen it by belying private mailes to muzsle it? If they do, they will pass the Butler-Carpenter muzsling bill. If they don't tasy will defeat it. There is one thing the honorable members will do well to remember, which is that for those whom the newspapers kill there comes no day of political resurrection; they never rise any more.

From the New York Times, Rep.

They would like to have it in their power to bring such suts in the District of Columbia, and to summon the proprietors of the paper that may provoke their wrait to Washington, to conduct the defense to such suits. This would be convenient and agreeable to the Senators, who could resdily attend to the suits in the intervals of issure snatched from the labors of the Capitol. If the laws of the United States are to be framed to make things pleasant for Senators, rather that is not the view of law generally taken.

From the Louisville Tourier-Journal, Dem.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill by which the newspapers of the country are to be punished for printing the news. The inquities of United States Senators and Republican officials are to be known no more forever if the House comes up to the scratch today. Verily, the hour for a Cassar approaches.

Promite Louisville Tourier-Journal, Dem.

The Senate vesterday passed a bill by which the newspapers of the country are t

PATERNAL GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: Sin: While the thoughtful observer of the

Sin: While the thoughtful observer of the times must be aware that, at the root of nearly every prominent question now before the American public, one grand question is involved, viz.:

Is a Paternal Government beneficial to the material interests of the country, it is worthy of note that this momentous question is too generally ignored for some minor point of expedency. Yet it must be admitted that it is by the decision of this question, one way or the other, that American interests must decline or increase; and it is, therefore, all-important that it should not be ignored. Legislators, by answering the question alternately in the affirmative and negative, as the action seems to suit the specific question at issue, may occasionally gratify their own desires, or, in some cases, even attain desirable ends; but it is by a straightout vote, wherever the grand issue is involved, that ultimate justice must be arrived at. It is, therefore, emmently proper that that large class of intelligent Americans who, while they are generally considered well informed upon current topics, know quite as much about the doctrines of Adam Smith or John Stuart Mill as weak-minded people should concerning the permicions teachings of the Greeley and Carey school of political economists, should make themselves acquanted with the great principles which at the present time underlie Amarican politics. They should give equal econsideration to the Democratic idea, 2 advocated by Jefferson and his long line of sympaticizers, whose names stand out too prominently upon the pages of history to need enumeration, and the theory of Paternal Government, whose two most illustrious advocates have already been mentioned.

The Paternal system need not be shorn of any of its advantages. It is, beyond all doubt, complimentary to the independence of the American people to say, as the advocates of Paternal Government-polity insinuste, that "The American people to say, as the advocates of Paternal Government-polity insinuste, that "The American people to say,

their way, there will be no score free press in this country. Notwithstanding the vaporings of the Republican party about a "free press," it is the fire party organisation to endeavor to strike down the free press," it is the country.

The Boston Journal, Republican, has this to say:

The their anti-press scorement referred to above it the their anti-press scorement referred to above it the secont of the second th

A Native Prince Abducts a Married

Woman.

From the Times of India.

A curious story is told by a contemporary concerning his Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior. Scindia, while staying at Lucknow, the other day, succeeded for a time in obtaining by violence possession of the lawful wife of a Mussulman resident of that city. The woman had formerly been the Maharajah's mistress, and he had two sons by her now grown up. She quitted his territories and went to Lucknow, where she contracted an alliance with a respectable Mahometan, who converted her to his faith, and she became his lawful wife at Meoca, which place both of them visited. The Maharajah wished to see this woman when at Lucknow lately, and not being able to do so with her consent, collected a number of armed men and foreibly seized her. On the proceedings coming to the knowledge of the magistrate, he forwarded the information to the Chief Commissioner, who politely requested the Maharajah to quit Lucknow forthwith, which he did by special train. This open defiance of our laws, it is fortunate for the Maharajah, proceeded no further than to give the police at the nearest Thanna some little trouble to rescue the woman, who returned to her home.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT-FLATS, FLATS, FTATS, ON NORTH I Wells and Hinsdale-sts. Rent chasp. Inquire at Hatch House, 29 North Wells-st.

TO RENT-A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE of 14 rooms, full of boarders; part or all of furniture for sale on reasonable terms. Address F 54, Tribune office.

Methodist Church Block.
TO RENT-MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE 1196 PRAIrie-av., in thorough repair. Cheap to good parties.
Apply at 65 and 66 Wabash-av.
TO RENT-OR FOR SALE-AT A SAURIFICE,
I house of 10 reoms, with l-rge left, in Hyde-Park; a
small cash payment, balance in two and four years. A.
GOODRICE, Room 1, 134 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE OF 7 Troms, two blocks from depot is Engiewood; good bard and soft water. Inquire of owner, H. G. DRURY, Wijmeste, Ill.

TO RENT-ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, to gentlemen only. Rooms are first-class, 19foot cellings; brick building, with medera improvements.
Apply at 8'6 State-at.
TO RENT-RECOND FLOOR OF 800 WEST HARRI.
Ton-at.; 9 large rooms, water, and gas, etc.; barn if
wanted. Inquire on the premises; rent \$59.
TO RENT-ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS IN
a private house, with use of bath, to parties who desire comfort and meatness. Apply at 1129 Wabsab-av. TO RENT-PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A FRONT corner room well furnished for one or two gentlemen. TO RENT-LOWER STORY OF DWELLING 483 West Madison-st., 7 rooms, medern improvements; Brussels carpets on three rooms for sale. R. H. BULK-LEY, Room 4, 12: LaSalls-st. TO RENT—SUITE OF THRRE ROOMS, SUITABLE for light housekeaping, is marble front building, sear Union Park, bath-room, not and cold water, marble basins, &c. Apply at 841 West Madison-st.
TO RENT—HOUSE OVER STORE, \$12: LOWER part of cottage, \$16, each & rooms, North Side, on horse-car street. A. T. GALT, if Dearborn-st, Stoom It. TO RENT-LOWER FLOOR OF A GOOD HOUSE
of 4 rooms, to a small family; Cheap to a good tenant;
in good order; desirable location; 48 South Carpenter-st.
between Washington and Madison. Apply to 41 South
Carpenter-st.

Carpenter-st.

TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH
The without board, at Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st.
neas-Clark Apply Room &.

TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, BY THE
Thay would, or month, with or without board; 91 Monros-st., Roumals. ros-st., Roomals.
TO RENT—CHRAP—155 AND 157 EAST WASHINGton-st., nicely furnished rooms. Enquire Room 27.
TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE
or es suits, for gentlemen only. Central location;
very low rents; 28 South Clark-st., Room 7.

very low rents; 35 South Clark-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME FHONT ROOM IN PRIvate bouss, finely furdished, suitable for one or two
gentlemen. Call at 570 Wabsh-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, 229 WEST MADIson-st., near Peoria, to young men only.

TO RENT—ROOMS—378 STATE-ST., OVER PRKIN
Tea Company's store, to gentlemen, first-class rooms
furnished or unfurnished. Ceilings 19 feet, building
brick, with modern improvements. TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Miscellameous.
TO RENT-FREE OF CHARGE, ROOM ON CANALSt., near Madison, say 88:66, to any manufacturers
who can furnish shaving: for engine. KERR, DAVISON A WELCH, 12 Lessile-st.
TO RENT-THE FIRST FLOOR OF 112 FIFTH-AV.,
near Washington-st. Rent very low to next May.
MEAD & COR, 186 LeSsile, st.

WANTED-TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-BY MORRY & MAGILL. WE have a first-class tenant for a good house, well located, in West Division.

WANTED-TO RENT-HOUSE AND BARN, 6 TO Secons, good locality, not to exceed \$55. A. S. WADBAMS, 181 Clark-st., up-stairs. AGENTS WANTED.

GENTS WANTED—FOR CRAM'S NEW REA versible map of the United States and world, the
'Great Northwest," new sectional State maps, religious charts, fine lithograph pictures, vhotographs, &c.,
ac. Send for my circular of best selling goods for agents.
GEORGE F. GRAM, &c. Lake-st. GEORGE F. CRAM, 68 Lake-st.

A GENT'S WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TO RETAIL

A and job a cure thing thing, entirely new; some hardware much and one selection of the control of th HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, SUITABLE for bottle, restantant, or boarding-house pittors for bottle, restantant, or boarding-house pittors and fixtures; one tot of testes at kinds; the a lot of knives, forks, and spons, and a lot of other articles to numerous to mention. All will be sold cheen, and must be sold this day or before Monday at 10 o'clock a.m., at 18 Rast Madison-st., in basement.

FOR SALE—ONE GRE, IN REP PARLOR SET AND 160 yards English body Brussels carpet, and Syrds of tapestry carpet. Parties wanting carpets or a set of furniture will find a bargain by ealing at 42 West Madison-st.

SON-54.

ON RASY TERMS—FURNITURE, STOVES, CARpats, and creekers, at terms to said the purchaser.

Examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere JNO, M. SMYTH, 13t West Madison-st.

MACHINERY. AT KIRKWOOD & DUNKLER'S, ITI AND 178 LAKEand boder-shop machinery.

A T KIRKWOOD & DUNKLER'S, ITI AND 178 LAKEshop machinery.

A T KIRKWOOD & DUNKLER'S, ITI AND 178 LAKEJohn's asbesto rooting. Babbittemptal and upplies.

W ANTED—ONE SECOND-HAND STATIONARY
angine, 85 to 80 horse-power, for each. M.N., Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED-OF R. D. COMMOUS,
who left Kuhn's flood shout Il o'cleck Thurshay
night. He is about \$8 years old, height is foot \$0 of linehas.
fair complexion, and light chin whiskers and moustacles
were linen cost, brown striped pants, and black felt hat.
Au information of him will be rewarded at KUHN'S
HUTEL. INFORMATION WANTED-OF AN ORPHANGIRI,
I Isabella Della, 14 years old, brown hair, large light

ORSALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD AND EGAN av.—Fine lots at low prices and on very easy terms all for a plat. Those intending to build can secure rare ranging by easy action. The logation cannot be surgained by easy action. The logation cannot be surgained by bearty, being mimedistely adjoining the soull ty limits and between Grand bonjevard and Vinconness. J. 284148 WARREN, 18 Chamber of Oummerce.

etty limits and between Grayd boulevard and Vincenness. J. SALE WARREN, is Ghamber of Qummerce.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—9 MARBLE. FRONT houses, it rooms aske, for each and city lots. Room is East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SE LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUND—od by State, Haisted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-sighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. Apply to the wase, ALBERT CRANE, its Monroes.

FOR SALE—OGDEN-AV. LOTS—BEST INVEST—ment in this city. This averans is randify becoming a business thoroughtare. No money required down if improved, Apply at 181 Dearborn-st, or at branch office correr Ogden and Western-avs. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—ON monthly payments, two coftages and two two-ster, bounds in sew; large yards; on Polk and Taylor-sts. Inquire on the premises, of GEO. CADWELL; or at 18 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WESTERN-AV. POLK, Taylor, Larington, and Campbell-av. To parties with the control of the control o A little if desired. Inquire at 155 Clarket, in the bank, ITOR SALE — THOSE NEW SWELL FRONT dwellings on Contrear, man Adams-at. They are to be finished in first-class style in every respect. First-class unincumbered real estate would be taken in part payment. Go and see them. MEAD & COE, 155 La-salle st.

elass uninoumbered real estate would be taken in parte payment. Ge and see them. MEAD & COE, 185 Labellest.

FOR SALE-PARK AND BOULEVARD—SOME OF I the choicest lots fronting South Bide Parky and Boulevards, very cheap, by CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE-VERY PLEASANT HOUSE AND LOT On Indiana-av., south of Eighteenth-st., \$18,00, and one at \$25,000; evracer will itake good unimproved land inpart. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE—100 FRET, CORNER I indiana-av. and Forty-sixth-st; what good house and lot; \$12,000; will pay difference in each, CHACE & ABELL, 186 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE-MONTHLY PAYMENTS; CHOICE CORNER 186 Dearborn-st. 196 Dearborn-st. 196 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE-MONTHLY PAYMENTS; CHOICE CORNER 186 Dearborn-st. 18 to \$1.

FOR SALE-MONTHLY PAYMENTS; CHOICE CORNER 18 to \$1.000; will pay difference in each, CHACE & ABELL, 186 Dearborn-st. 18 to \$1.

FOR SALE-MONTHLY PAYMENTS; CHOICE CORNER 18 to \$1.000; will pay difference on the season of the payment of the p

Madison-es.

TOR SALE—OHEAP, A CENTRALLY LOCATED optimize and bars, with lease of lot. Inquire of owners, No. 303 Sebor-es., near Haisted.

TOR SALE—SCAF AV.—CHOICE LOTS, Sent73 FT. T each to 20 foot aloy, between Grand Boulevard, and Vinconnesav; low price; small casch payment; from 3 to 5 years on large part of purchase monay. These lots lie just outside south city limits, and are exceedingly attractive and destrable, besides being very cheap. Call for a plat. J. ESALAS WARREN. B Chamber of Com-

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE—BARGAINS IN ACRES:

12 acres in Sec. 28, 37, 14; very choice river front.

15 acres in Sec. 28, 37, 14; very choice river front.

16 acres in Sec. 28, 37, 15, and Sec. 28, 37, 15,

16 or 30 acres in Sec. 28, 37, 18,

16 acres in Sec. 28, 37, 18,

16 acres in Sec. 28, 37, 18, on railroad.

16 acres in Sec. 28, 37, 18, on railroad.

16 acres in Sec. 28, 37, 18, reinroad and boulevard fronts.

17 acres in Sec. 28, 37, 18, reinroad and boulevard fronts.

18 acres in Sec. 28, 37, 18, reinroad and boulevard fronts.

19 acres in Sec. 28, 38, 18; re bargain.

10 acres in Sec. 28, 38, 18; reinroad and boulevard fronts.

10 acres in Sec. 28, 38, 18; reinroad and boulevard fronts.

18 acres in Sec. 28, 38, 18; reinroad and boulevard fronts.

19 acres in Sec. 28, 38, 18; reinroad and boulevard fronts.

10 acres in Sec. 28, 38, 18; reinroad and boulevard fronts.

10 acres in Sec. 28, 38, 18; reinroad and boulevard fronts.

10 acres in Sec. 28, 38, 18; reinroad and boulevard fronts.

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10 acres in Sec. 28, 38, 18; reinroad and boulevard fronts.

10 acres in Sec. 28, 38, 18; reinroad and boulevard fronts.

10 acres in Sec. 28, 38, 18; reinroad and boulevard fronts.

10 acres in Sec. 28, 38, 18; reinroad and boulevard fronts. CHACE & ABELL, 186 Description.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY for each, one of the finest residences in the fown of Hyde Fact. Two-story frame, ill recome, with lot for life two-story barn, fruit frees and flowers of all kinds, stated on Maddens B 54, Tribune office, or see owner on minth-site. Address B 54, Tribune office, or see owner on minth-site.

Premises.

POR SALE - NORTHWESTERN CAR-SHOPS Lots, blocks, and acres. WEST CHICAGO LAND
CO...73 Dearborn-st.

POE SALE - HINSDALE HOUSES, LOTS, AND
I acres for sale or rent on monthly or reactly payments;
lots on all time, and monthy loaned for improvement. I will sell acres bracts on guarantee to be retailed at 160 per
cent profit, before any payments are made; the highest
land and best accommodation of trelus of any saburb of
Ohicage. O. J. STOUCH, He bearborn-st.

merce,

IOR SALE - 12% AORRS AT WASHINGTON

Heights for \$750 per acre (worth \$1,200), near depot;
streets graded; seven passenger-trains sach way daily;
best bargeie in the market; must be sold. H. L.
SLATTON, Reom #1, 29 Labsile-st.

FOR SALE-AT A SACRIFICE, 4 ACRES FROATTing on Madison-st., between Central Park and Austin. H. G. NUSCHELER, Room 51 Metropolitan Block. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE—THE HANDSOME AND WELL-APpointed residence lately occupied by ex-Gov. Cooke,
on the Heights of Georgetown, corner of washington and
Stodda-d-sis.

This is one of the most complete houses in the District
of Columbia, with large halls, pariors, chambers, dressing and bilinard-come, chius-selected particularly
applicated districts and the selected particular the
spiented districts and the selected particular the
six horses, ocaches, servants, etc.

The premises can be viewed by partice desiring to purchase, on application to Messrs. shermas a Co., Bankers, 1429 F-3. Weshington, D. C.

EDWIN M. LEWIS, Trustee in Bankruptcy.

TOR SALE—OR SOONTY—ALL THAT MACHIFIT
cent estate, late the residence of Mr. Jay Cooke,
situated in Cheitenham Township, Montgomer County,
Pa., about eight (8) miles nort of Philadelphia, containing about 176 acres of lawn, forest, and farm lands. A
station of the North Fennayirana Railroad is on the
property.

The spiendid mansion is superbly furnished, the walls
hung with valuable oil-paintings, and the library well
stocated with books.

The premises action to Robert Shoemaker, Esq., northcast corner Fourib and Resce-sis, Philadelphia.

POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THE TWO EXTENsive epiates near the city of Battle Creek, MichiganaLown as the corner of the property of Battle Creek, MichiganaLown as the corner of the property of Battle Creek, MichiganaLace in the corner of the property of Battle Creek, MichiganaLace in the corner of the property of Battle Creek, MichiganaLace in the corner of the property of Battle Creek, MichiganaLace in the corner of the property of Battle Creek, MichiganaLace in the corner of the property of Battle Creek, MichiganaLace in the corner of the property of Battle

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED-A RESIDENCE WORTH \$2.50 OR \$4,000, for it cast and belance in clear unimproved property. H. L. Silatton, Room 37, 125 Labelle-st. WANTED-A LOT 20 OR FERT FRONT On Adams, Monroe, or Jackson-sta., between Ashland-sv. and Robey-st. Willips all cash for a bargain. J. T. MATTHEWS & CO., 187 Rest Washington-st.

WANTED-A RESPONSIBLE PARTY WANTS to buy a house and let en monthly payments. Address H 15, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side100 THIRD-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST.—BRICK \$5.50 per week, with use of plane; day board, \$4.50 per week, with use of plane; day board, \$4.50 per week, with use of plane; day board, \$4.50 per week, with use of plane; day board, \$4.50 per week, with use of plane; day board, \$4.50 per week, with good board; very restousible; a destrable location, near Twenty-third-st.

West Side208 WEST LAKE ST.—FIRE FURNISHED ROOM with board, very desirable, charges moderate; also day boarders wanted.

Hotels-

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL - 168 AND 189 WABASH-AV.

Detween Madison and Monroe-sta, ; first-class board from 37 to \$15 per week; transient, \$3 per day.

BOARD WANTED. BEOARD - FOR A BOY OF 14 ON A FARM; must be reasonable. Address J 8, Tribune office. FOR SALE

FOR SALE—THREE NEW CYLINDER office desks. Inquire at the Livery Office in the Jeckson-st. entrance of the Grand Facility Hotel.

FOR SALE—\$00, ONE-THIRD PRICE—A NEW 4-100 hay or stock-scale, with rull directions for setting up. HOPKINS, 500 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—CREAT RAILEOAD TICKET TO CHUMWA, 169%, 000 to 58t, Joseph, Mo. Apply tomorroy to 8 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—VOLS. 1, 2, 3, AND 4 ILLINOIS GEO logical Report. J. O. GORMAN, Jr., Joiset, III.

FOR SALE—RAILEOAD TICKETS TO ALL POINTS I at a large reduction from regular raise. From \$1\$ to \$10 saved. To Nam Francisco, \$6 class, \$60; others in proportion. Thetest bengin at time General Ticket Ofnes, \$6 Clark-st., bassment.

BUILDING MATERIAL. FOR SALE-THE IRON ROOF OF THE COURT. Issues, the July, complete or in parts, as required; iron girders and columns, the corrupted fron ceiting, a large quantity is beaut from, it and it inches with Also bricas, well cleaned, and rabble stone, as prices and in quantities to suit parties building. Apply to THOS. WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED - CIGAR MAKERS - SEVENTY PIVE good cigar-makers wanted immediately; steady employment, EXP December, LORD & CUNNING HAM; MASSEY, REN December, LORD & CUNNING HAM; O. Non-Union men wanted. O. A. SCHADE, Elysia, WANTED FOUR MOLDING POLISHERS AND two alver gilders; none but first-class mechanics need apply. For particulars call at M. O'BRIEN'S, 204 and 300 Wabash-av. P. T. POPOSKEY. and 30 Wabash-av. P. T. POPOSKEY.

Wanted—16 TUCK POINTERS ON THE CORNER of Elm and North State-ats. Highest wages to good mea; wast an others.

WANTED—A GOOD PHOTOGRAPHER. APPLY at the Orient, 101 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER, READY TO COMmence work to-day at 637 Cottage Grore-av. W ANTED-A FIRST-CLASS ERRAD AND CARE base; who understands crammenting. NAT MORSE, Tribuns, Minnespolis, Minn.
W ANTED-TINNER-CORNER FORTY-SEVENTH and State-sta. WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH HELPER AT
156 West Washington-at. STEWART A BRO. W ANTED A GOOD BLEACKSMITH HELPER AT WANTED A GOOD BARBER. APPLY IMMEDIATE AND MANUAL AND ANTED A GUTTER IN A RETAL CLOTHING store; must be a tailer by trade. A German preferred. Apply at 468 Larrabse st., southwest corner of North-ay.

Miscellancous.

Miscellancous.

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Wiscellancous.

Wiscows. Address. up to July I, with full particulars, references, etc., D 16, Tribune office.

Wanted AMAN WHO CAN TAKE GOOD CARE of garden and horses, at No. 164 Pine-st. Call at 1p. m.

WANTED—MRN—IF YOU WANT TO DO GOOD and pat \$70 a week in year pockets, we can show you at can way to do it on \$20 to \$10 can. Son for samples. RAY 2 CO., 164 Heast Randelph-st., Room 18, Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD BARKERPER, ONE THAT can give from \$50 to \$100 security, or I will take a partner in. Apply immediately to 168 Mast Madison-ut., is basement. W ANTED-A FIRST-CLASS PIANO PLAYER.

Apply 115 Rest Madison at herest player. W ANTED-4 YOUNG MAN, OVER 18 YEARS aid, able and willing to work; no Germans need apply, at 8 Fourth-av.
W ANTED-5 MEN TO WORK IN 108-HOUSES IN the country. Apply corner of Nineteenth and Grove-sts., at 7 o'clock this morning. SWETT & CEOUCH.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED-A COOK IN EVERY WAY COMPRteast; reference required. Big Michigan-av.

WANTED-A GIRL TO ASSIST IN THE CARE OF
children and make herself generally useful at Ock
Park. Apply LI Michigan-av.

WANTED-AT 704 WEST MONROE-ST., A GIRL
to do general housework.

WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK;
good wages and home for a good girl at Re WesternNomes and the City Hotel, corner iStiesnish and
State-ets.

WANTED-A WOMAN TO DO PLAIN COOKING.
Apply at the City Hotel, corner iStiesnish and
State-ets.

WANTED-TWO GOOD GIRLS WHO ARE WILLwing to work together for a private family at Riverside; one to cook, wash, and fron, one for general housework. Apply to R. F. HOLLISTER, III and IES Mate-ets.

WANTED-ROCKING FOR FORE AND COOK
work together for a private family at Riverside; one to cook, wash, and fron, one for general housework. Apply to R. F. HOLLISTER, III and IES Mate-ets.

WANTED-A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL TO COOK,
wash, and fron, and take care of dining-room for a
small family. Good reservator required. Apply at 386
Superior-as.

WANTED-SERVANT GIRL IN FAMILY OF FOUR
to de general house-work; must be a good cook.
Apple at 365 Belden-av., North Side, to-day.

WANTED-TWO GIRLS, ONE TO UOOK, WASH,
and iron, one as second girl. Call at 221 Fullertonsyn, one block west of Clarkets, or on T. B. Weber & Co.,
127 and 129 Market-at.

WANTED-KITCHER GIRL IN SMALL FAMILY;
German or Swede preferred. Apply at 1171 Michigam-av.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK,

will and age there can agracance to be refailed at 150 per ceast profit, before any payments are made; the highest land and best accommodation of treins of any suburb of Orlocage, O. J. 870UGH, He Dearborn-st. Orlocage, Orloca

WANTED—6 GOOD GIRLS TO WAIT ON TABLES.

WANTED—6 GOOD GIRLS TO WAIT ON TABLES.

Apply at 115 East Madison-et., basement.

P THERE IS A MAN THAT WANTS A FIN Hour and beer saloes, for cash, or will trade for good stock of groceries at each valuation, and will be good stock of groceries at each valuation, and will be good stock of groceries at each valuation, and will be good stock of groceries at each valuation.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A UCTION—AT ST STATE-ST., OF HORSES AND
Corriages, every Tuesday and Friday at 10 a. m., by
WM. BUTIERS. Carriages at private sale.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FINE CARRIAGES,
A phastons, top and open buggles, road wagons, stc.,
at low prices, 27 and 29 South Clinica-st. H. S. RILL.

B UGGIES AND CARRIAGES SOLD AT 5 PER
Occupant of the commission; regular rates, 10 per cent; no anction sharks. No. 406 Wapsah-av.

CURTAIN LAUD AUS, SHIFTING-QUARTERCLARcances, phastons, buggies, eithe barr, ste., etc., etc.,
west Washington-st. S. F. MURPHY & CO.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SECOND—HAND BUGGIES,
open and top, of our own and other in sautactures'
make. HAYDM & O'ERIEM, 781 State-st.

LOOR SALE—THERE SPAN FINE CARRIAGE make. HAYDE O'ERIEN, 721 State-st.

TOR SALE—THREE SPAN FINE CARRIAGE—
horses, bays, browns, and blacks; also several fine
single drivers, just artived from the country. Set and 806
West Madison-st.

TOR SALE—A FINE YOUNG HORSE; FAST. A
r pair ponies. A nice phaston horse. A work or driving-horse. A pair large norses. Se West Monro-st.

TOR SALE—THE FINEST AND BEST HAY PONY
I in Chicago. Cas from better than three minutes, and
is well stained for ladice or oblidious. Also two good open
buggies, two heavy top buggies, and two good work or
draving-horses. Also two esits of light single harness. As
Carpet Works, 44 and 46 West Adams st.

TOR SALE—CHEAP—A LIGHT SET OF DOUBLE FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LIGHT SET OF DOUBLE harness, nearly new; cam be seen at office of PRATT & Haid, corner Memore and Market-sta.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BLACK HORSE, 6 YEARS old, sound and kind; may be seen at 155 West Washington-st. MANTED—OHEAP FOR OASH—OR EXCHANGE for Exanton lot, a good road mare and pony. Address & 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY FIVE OR SIX HORSEN; WILL pay part cash, and balance in 3 and 5 months; good security. Apply of Exchange Stallding, foom di.

WANTED—A SPAN OF GOOD CARRIAGE horses in exchange for land in lowa. Address & 53, describing horses, giving are, weight, height, color, etc.

WANTED—TO BUY—3 CHEAP HORSES, APPLY at 969 West Madison-st., this morning.

MISCELLANEOUS. A BOUT ELEVATOR BUCKETS-B. BARTER, INvarior of the Middlings Parifier, a man of long experience in grain and flour, both in England and the United
brates, says that the Rives Elevator Bucket is undoubtedly the best made in the country. For price and descriptive hat send to the Rivet Bucket Co., Office Io, 69
washington-st.

An AGENT WANTED-TO CANVANS FOR WIRE
doors and window screens; good inducements offered.
Apply at 715 and 717 West Lake-st. A doors and window screens; good inducements effered. Apply at 17s and 17 West lake-st.

A LL CASH PATD FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND A miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending to JUNAS GELDER, Loan Office, kgs State-st.

A LL CASH PATD FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING BY A sending a letter or calling on the HARRIS, 103 South Halsted-st., corner Mouros.

A DVERTIRERS WHO DESTRE TO REACH COUNTY preaders can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more sections of Kellegre's Great Newppaper Lists. Apply to A. N. RELLOGO, 73 Jackson-st.

A LL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING WILL BE A bought at the highest prices. A. DRIELSMA, 50 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

DOUDTER'S KID GLOVES ARE NOW THE MOST Depular gloves in Paris. Agency for the Northwest at the Paris Glove Store, Every pair fitted and warranted. 45 tale-st., Metropolitan Hotel.

DOOKS OPENED AND CLUSED, COMPLICATED Descounts adjusted; work requiring an expert solicited.

WESE 2 TUCKER, Accountants, Room 8, 181 Madisss. THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY BOOKS IS AT I Gelibert's Old Book Store, 165 South Clarket. A Webster Unabridged Dictionary for \$5, novels at 16 cls.; books on all subjects at the lowest prices.

SEWING MACHINES. DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CITY BRANCH office, 171 and 174 Clark, up stairs. Machines sold on monthly p'm'ts. Sewing given if desired. All kinds of attachments, oil, stei, at low prices. Machines repaired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE-PRINCIPAL OFfice III State-st. Machines sold on monthly payments; if per cent discount for chall.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 218 South Balated-st., city agent. Machines sold on monthly payments, rested, and recafred.

W ANTED-THE ADDRESS OF A MANUFACT weer of marble bow drills. Address H 78, Tribun

PARTNERS WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE Tribuse office.

ITUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG MAN OF considerable business apprience, superially in the trug line. Salary moderate. Rafes to R. G. Dun do., Chicago, and editors J. G. MARLOVE, Rockiered

Tribune office.

STUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIENCE, assistant in office or salesman in gent's furnishing goods; Philadolphia references (is an Address C 4, Tribune office.

Miccellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN, AS nurse; lo years experience in an English hospitalt city reference; would go as sarvant, porter, or night-witchness. Etd. Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do second work in a private family. References given it required. Call at II Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do hight beasswork, or take care of ablieus and do sewing. Please call or address it Gold-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL TO take care of children in a respectable handly, inquire at 30 Oakwood-st., up-sizirs.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO D do escond-work in a private fumily, or chamber work in a boarding-house; can furnish city references. si Henry-st. Offuations wanted by two dist. D for cooking, washing, and ironing; one is work. Please call at No. 4 Fifteenth-st. I gives.

Office.

Housekoopers.

CITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT LADY

would like to make an arrangement with some nice
family as housekoper; is a fine singer, and can teach
maste. Address N is, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY AN EASTERN LADY,

a widow of tome mean, a simultion as housekeeper in
a gentleman's family where there are some children;
country preferred; or would take a large boarding with
another party. Address G S, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE, TO TAKE ES-O tire charge of a roung baby. Refer to Mrs. BULLI-VAN, care of the flow. S. Sulivea, 1808 Prairierav. Employment Agents.
SITUATIONS WANTED-PAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs DUSKE'S office, & Milwarker-Av. LOST AND FOUND.

LOBT - ON CORNER-STONE DAY - ON T washstand in the ladies' dressing room of the Trigarden, corner of Washington and Clark sts., a gild a ring with amethys stone. Finder will confer a great is and will receive a suitable reward by returning same JM Memomones-st., southeast corner Huribut. and will receive a suitable reward by returning same is 197 Manonese-ta, southeast cores Havibus.

LOST—\$30 REWARD—ON WEST SIDS, MONDAY I syching, small red morocce pecket-book containing railread-passes, of no use to any one but the owner, as the companies have been notified. The above reward will be paid on returning to 175 LaSalle-st.

LOST—BOY \$ YRAES OLD, LIGHT HAIR AND black cyes; had on plaid frock and white agrees. Any information of the shew will oblige. A. SAXELSY, is west Marble-place.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE, DRAWN BY B. Gitsky, payable to himself at New York, indersed by the companies of the same, as the note has been protested. The finder dolbn-st. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as the note has been protested.

LOST—ON LA SALLE OM MADISON-ST., A BUNCH of keys. The finder will be suitably rewarded by learing them with DAVIS REGUA, 183 La Salle-st. OST—A WHITE BULL DOG; WEIGHS AB 35 pounds; ears cut, black spot on his tail. A li A suitable reward will be paid on their return to this office.

I OST—95 REWARD—JUNE 94. A TOBACCO-BOX. I having emgraved on the 1d. "10. W. Hempstead, Des. 20. 1887." Any one returning above described but to 1d. Ashland—av. will confer a favor, in addition to reward.

STOLKN—ON MAY 8, A CERTIFICATE OF TEM Company, dated Jan. 11, 100, 180. Its Rapes Freight Company, dated Jan. 11, 100, 180. Its Rapes Freight Company, dated Jan. 11, 100, 180. Its Ampereum and hempstead of the company of the 1d of the 1

A FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET FOR SALE AT A sacrifice; deing s.Ne. I business; reason for selling, sickness. Room ik, 18s Madison-st.

A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH ABOUT \$1.00 and secure an A lopening is a legitimate, safe business by calling at 18s Twents-second 4s.

COAL YARD—LRASE AND FIXTURES OF A COAL yard for sale, having railroad track in yard jousning good. Inquire et C. S. BRIGHAM, Room 7, 13s Descriptions. HENRY KLARE'S ELEGANT SALOON FOR

M EAT MARKET FOR SALE AT A SACRIFIC.

\$29 will buy a good corner stand with factures explote, a first-class ice-box, horse, wagon, and barn, it settle, cooler, and press, etc. Hust be self. Apply 338 Blue Island-av. DARE OPPORTUNITY—TO BUY AT A VERY blow price, a choice livery stock and business well established, within one block of the principal hotels in the city; building brick; everything in investment stabiling for a horses; to bearder new an adverse to the control of Salignation of the control of the co dist Church Blook, Room 6.

\$600 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN a raddress \$1 South Clark-st. Room 28.

\$2.500 WILL BUY THE MOST PROFITABLE going to Europe. Address \$1 8, Tribust office.

FINANCIAL

PINANCIAL

DANK STOCK FOR SALE—FIFTEEN SHARES
Muskegon (Mich.) National Bank. GEO. H. HESS,
105 Dearborn-4.

C. LAIMS AGAINST ALL BANKRUPT INSURANCIS
Companies, and Franklin and Scandinavian Banks
wanted, for cash, by J. N. WITHERELL, 180 Dearbors
4. Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN THE
dity or Cook County. F. C. TAYLOR, 186 Clark-s.
MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
Raddolph-st., near Clark. Established 1864.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROP.
acty in sums of \$1,100 and upwards. No breken
med apply. Inquire et UNION TRUST CO., 18 South
Clark-86. CHAT-SI.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF \$1,000 AND
BYMANG, On, city property, at 9 per cent. HANSHAW & LYMAN, 120 Dearborn—st.

WANTED—TO BORROW, ON GOOD REAL REtate security, one sum of \$6.000, two cents of \$2, two
sach, three sums of \$1.000 cach. MORTON CULVAL.

Room 4 Metropolitan Slock.

\$2.000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY;
PALMER, JR., Rooms 16 and II, 54 Washington—st.

\$3.000—SUMS OF \$2,000 to A5H IN HAND BY
MILITON OLIVER, Rooms 16 and II, 54 Washington—st.

\$3.000—SUMS OF \$2,000 co A5H IN HAND BY
MILITON OLIVER, Room A, bearment, 181 Monten-st.

MILTON OLIVER, Room & besemest, its Monroe-st.

MUSICA L.

FOR SALE—AT RESIDENCE 778 WEST MADISONthe a superb To-catave plane, carved large, Agrads
treble, oversteing-base, and all modern improvements
made by Haines Broc. New York; cost less than a year
age \$475. Will be sold at a mere mishinal price, if takes
this week.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A NEW STRICTL'S
for clease plane, fully To-catave, having all the lates
improvements, warranted, at No. 21 Oak-st.

TUST RECEIVED—A LARGE INVOICE OF THOSE
best plane in the world for the price. Call and againstein
Zatey Organs have to the price. Call and againstein
and to resh. STORY & UAMP, 318 Siste-st.

NICHOLSON ORGAN FACTORY, SINDLARA-ST. NICHOLSON ORGAN FACTORY, 63 INDIANA-ST.
NICHOLSON ORGAN FACTORY, 63 INDIANA-ST.
House and cheaper cabinot-organ in America.
Frice, \$50 and upward. Wholesale and retail at fastory.
Partills THAT WISH TO RENT OR PURGHAS!
R. PHOSSER & CO., 28 State-st.
WANTED — A GOOD LADY OR GENTLEMAN
singer, Apply & South Clark-st., Atlantic Garden.

TO EXCHANGE TO EXCHANGE IS ACRES SEAR CROSSING AT Washington Heights: will subdivide at large profit. W. M. BAREI, 13 Description in Rosm 1.

TO EXCHANGE MICHIGAN LANDS FOR THE PROFIT OF THE PROFI O EXCHANGE-VALUABLE PRUIT FARE near St. Joseph Mich., with a splendid cree, for eit roperty. R. KENNEDY, 16 Clark-tt., Room St. MEDICAL.

DARTHER WANTED-WITH \$1,500 CASH; NO others need apply; the most profitable manufacturing business in the city. Answer, with full name, for interior. Address D R. Tribuse office.

The Attorney-General of Iowa Sustains the Railroad Law.

The West Wisconsin Road and the Town of Hammond.

Trains Not Ordered to Pass the Town Without Stopping.

Meetings In Many Wisconsin Counties in Support of the Law.

Mortgage of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Road.

The Railway Association of America

DESMOINES, Ia., June 26.—The Attorney-General gives the State Auditor a long opinion on the Railroad Tariff law, in which he takes the position that the State has the power to enforce the law according to the intent of the Legislature. If the railroad companies fail to make their reports, the Executive Council must be permitted to obtain, from any and all proper sources, such information as may be necessary to make the required classification. The provisions of the first section of the act are explicit and positive, to the effect that the roads shall be classified according to the gross amount of their respective annual earnings per mile, and that according to their classification the railroad corporations shall be limited in their maximum charges to the lates of compensation for the transportation of passengers and freight prescribed in said act. No conditions whatever are attached to this direct and positive enactment. There is no provision that if the reports required by Sec. 7 are made by the various companies, then the classification shall be made and the several classee be limited to the charges established; nothing of the kind, but, on the contrary, the simple, unqualified, but exceedingly positive enactment is made that the classifications shall be made, and the respective classes thall be limited in their charges. tion that the State has the power to enforce classification only in case the Connoil shall, on examination, he satisfied of the correctness of said return. It is quite clear that there is an implied direction not to use and adopt the returns and reports that were known to be wrong, and which the Council was fully satisfied were incorrect; and it would seem to be reasonably clear that if the Council is directed not to adopt as the basis for making the classifications the returns which were incorrect, and at the same time is directed to make a classification, then such information as the Council should deem to be correct, no matter from what source it was derived, should be made use of. Corporations owning roads will never be permitted, in any court, to set up their own neglect of duty as a reason why the classification should be declared illegal. It would be a person can place obstacles in the way of the

rery strange condition of affairs, indeed, if a person can place obstacles in the way of the operation or enforcement of a law, and then be permitted in ccurt to plead the existence of such obstacles as a valid objection to the enforcement of such law; or, in other words, to plead his own deliberately wrong act as sufficient excuse why the law shall not and cannot be enforced against him. If this shall be permitted, it will be in violation of all well-settled principles of law and county.

The West Wisco, in Rond-An Important Error Corrected.

In our Madison dispatches of Thursday it was stated that the officers of the West Wisconsin Railway, in retaliation for the arrest of their agent at Hammond, Wis., had rearranged their time-table, and ordered all trains to run past the station without stopping. The General Superintendent of the line, Mr. W. G. Swan, pronounces the report maliciously untrue. Upon the station without stopping. The General Superintendent of the lins, Mr. W. G. Swan, prosounces the report maliciously untrue. Upon Sunday and Monday last, three trains each way stopped at the station daily, and all night trains continus to stop on signal—Hammond being a flag station, i. e., trains stop there only when signaled. The report, it is charged, though purporting to enamate from Hammond, really originated with a citizen of Hudson,,—where the Company's general offices are located,—who has persistently availed humself of every opportunity to annoy the road for years. This pugnacious person on Wednesday, without a moment's previous warning, caused the agent at Hammond to be arrested for violation of the Potter law, and taken to Hudson, leaving the former station without any one to attend to it, thus obliging the Company to close it for that day. The station was opened agrain Thursday, and the Company toted to keep it open, if possible. Meantine, they purpose taking the case out of the purisdiction of the Judge of the County for a writ of habeas corpus, The citizens of Hammond are represented to be reprind guant at the action of the Hudson party being very friendly to the railway, which has created the town within three vears, and supplies its only direct means of communication from W. C. Swan, General Superintendent of the West Wisconsin Railford Law, Junes, Will, June 2 C.—Late last ovening, M. Lives, Will, June 2 C.—Late last ovening the report of the statement that its trains have been running by Hammond without stopping, false, and says four trains daily each way have stopped at that town since April 25; also, that the people of Hammond entertain the most friendly feeling toward the road four party in the continuities of the processes their indignation at the malicious favores their indignation at the malicious favores the results of the pronounces the read of the proportion of the four proportion of the four

What the People of Wisconsin Think of Their New Hailroad Law.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribune.

JANESYLLE, Wis., June 26.—To-morrow a meeting will take place at Janesville of the people of Rock County for the purpose of considering measures looking to the improvement of the Potter law. The following is the circular convening the gathering:

Potter law. The following is the circular convening the gathering:
The people of Bock County who are in favor of unstaining our laws, and especially the so-called Potter Railroad law, passed by the Legislature at its last season, are requested to meet at the Court-House, in the City of Jamesville, on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of taking into consideration proper measures for effectually enforcing said law. Good speakers will be in attendance.

ENTIMENT OF THE GRANGERS.

At the last regular meeting of Winnebago Grange, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of Winnebago Grange, No. 28, P. of H., do most heartily indorse the action of our State officials in enforcing the Potter Railroad law, passed the folipowing resolutions at the last regular meeting:

Werkers, in the past the railroad corporations of the State have relied the Legislature, the press, and the people;

Hessierd, That we rejoice in the ultimate propert

he State have ruled the Legislature, the press, and the sepile;
Riessleed, That we rejoice in the ultimate prospect of the people's victory over another rebellion.
Riessleed, That we approve of the enforcement of the law against the railroads as well as against other richters of the source of the surface of the state.
Resolved, That we indorse the visions of the last Legislature in the enactment of a law protecting the people from the encroschments of railway corporators by regulating fare and freights of the railways is as constitutional as regulating the fare for the crossing of a ferry or a bridge, or the toll of a mill.
Resolved, That the Grant County Herald is not a representative of the popular opinion of the citizens of old Grant in the case of the State vs, the Railroads; that to us it has the outlook of selling out the people of the railway companies. Judas went for silver.
John, don't go for greenbacks.
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Grant County Herald and the West Grant Advante for publishment.

John W. Brankert, Secretary.

JOHN W. BRANKERT, Secretary.

A Heavy Mortgage. Beckst Daspatch to The Chicago Tribuna. McTon, Ia., June 26.—Io-day a mort-the Burlington, Codar Rapids & Minnesota

Railroad Company, to the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, for \$2,000,000 was filed for record here. The mortgage is on the net income and equipment of the road, and is given to secure 2,000 new gold bonds. The mortgage will be recorded in twenty counties in all of which the Company owns road.

The Railway Association of Americ The Railway Association of America. A few years ago the General Managers and Super.ntendents of the railroads in the United States and the Canadas formed an association known as the Railway Association of America. But somehow or other the Association has turned out a complete failure, but little interest being taken in its annual meetings, and therefore but little good was accomplished. All-kinds of reasons were given for this lack of interest on the part of the members. Some said their time was too much occupied in looking after the Grangers, while others asserted that at the present low rates for freights, etc., and the smallness of the annual dividends, they could not spare the cash to go to annual conventions and pay large botel bills for the mere fun of listening to a few buncombe speeches.

speeches.
Although these facts had something to do with the failure of the organization, still they were not the cause of its disruption, and it is wonderful that the railroad managers with their great sagacity could not detect

for this fatal result. The fact is it has been more or less a St. Louis institution, and, like other institutions of that sleepy town, it turned out a fizzle. The President, Mr. Thomas Allen, was a St. Louisian, and Mr. Harry Sharp, the salaried Secretary, resides and has his office at the same place. Had the Railway Association of America been a Chicago affair, the result would have been quite the reverse, and, instead of a sad failure, a grand success would have to be recorded. At the Convention held about a year ago in this city, a committee of these

the Convention held about a year ago in this city,

A COMMITTE OF THREE

was appointed to see what they could find, and
report what should be done in regard to the permanency of the organization. After investigating the matter for some time, the Committee
came to the conclusion that it would be better
to discontinue the organization, and that, instead, local associations should be formed, which
could correspond with each other, and thus exchange their views without the necessity of
traveling thousands of miles and paying a highpriced Secretary This was distressing news for
Mr. Sharp.

Mr. Sharp.

To counteract the report of the Committee, he set to work and prepared a pamphlet setting forth the advantages of a Railroad Clearing-House for the United States and the Canadas, and recommended that such institution be immediately formed, not omitting to hint that he could manage it better than any one else, hwing studied its advantages in England. But the recommendation fell on barren ground; it did not take with our railroad managers most of whom declared it impracticable for this country. Still, this did not discourage Mr. Sharp, who is now out again with

recommending the reorganization of the old Association. He has the Constitution all prepared and had it approved by the Executive Commit-

The following is the circular which was re-ceived by the Railroad Superintendents yester-

day:

I am directed by the Executive Committee of the
Railway Association of America to lay before you the
accompanying revised Constitution, and to invite your
Company to become a member of the Association.
THE OBJECTS AND FURFORES
of the Association as laid down in the Constitution

of the Association as laid down in the Constitution are:

First—The improvement of railroad management by fostering a study of its principles and details.

Second—To collect and publish statistics, reports, and papers relating to railroad economy.

Third—To establish a library, wherein shall be collected all published works, and all accessible information concerning railroad management and the economic relations of railroads.

Fourth—To provide a means of ascertaining the views and desires of the body of railroad managers on any point that may be raised by a member without the necessity of having recourse to a general convention.

Fight—To maintain an office in which may be preserved records of general and other conventions, and through which a convention may be readily called when necessary, to discuss any subject of common interest to the members of the Association.

Sixth—To take such action as may lead to greater efficiency and economy in the operation of railroads, and as shall tend to systematize the efforts made in that direction.

that direction.

The annual contribution of each company member of the Association is fixed at 10 cents per mile operated; no other assessment will be made without general consent.

The Executive Committee desire me to say further that, if a sufficient number of railroad companies become numbers of the Association, under the revised.

The Milwaukee & Lake Superior Railroad Receivership.

New York, June 26.—Some time ago Jerome
B. Bingbam filed a bill in equity in the United
States Circuit Court praying to have Charles H.
Luddington, Henry H. Barling, and Abner K.
Davis restrained from interfering with him in
the exercise of his legal rights as Receiver of the
Milwaukee & Lake Superior Bailroad. Defendants put in an objection that the bill was defective in not making the Railroad Company parties defendant also. Judge Woodruff to-day filed
a decision sustaining defendants' objections and
dismissing the bill.

EVANNVILLE, Ind., June 26.—Private advices received to-day state that the motion for a new hearing in the case where receivers were appointed for the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, has been denied. The Cairo & Vincennes Beceiver

The Eric and Atlantic & Great
Western Consolidation.

New York, June 26.—The stockholders of the
Atlantic & Great Western Railway have ratified
the agreement entered into with the Eric Railway Company, on May 6. The indentures bind
the Atlantic & Great Western Company to the
Eric for minety-nine years, from the 1st of
May. The property of the Atlantic &
Great Western is sold to the
Eric Company, the actual value of the
same to be credited to the Atlantic and Great
Western Company, on account of dues for labor,
materials, etc., to be paid by the Eric Company
under this agreement. The amounts to be paid
by the Eric Company are, for supplies to the
3lst of March, \$310,727; due on the March payrolls, \$109,335; due on the April payrolls, \$192,385; due on April supplies, \$110,000; due for
personal injuries in suits, \$69,401. Total,
\$800,000. The Eric and Atlantic & Great

The Wells & Mankato Bond, Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
Sr. Paul, Minn., June 26.—Lase negotiations have resulted in the contract for completing the Wells & Mankato Railroad, notwithstanding that capitalists would not invest because of the unfavorable legislation about railroads.

VESSELS PASSED DETRIOT. DETROIT. Dispatch to The Chicago Tritums.

DETROIT, Mich., June 26.—Afternoon—Passed Ur—Proja Sanilac, Cormorant and barge, Passaic; bark Emma S. Coyne; schra Annie Paterson, Snowdrop, Meirose,

Passed Down—Propa Equinox, Salina and barges, Glasgow and barges, Prindiville and barges; schr Deiphin.

WIED—West. POLITICAL.

George F. Hoar Follows Mr. Dawes in Declining a Renomination.

An Honest-Money Platform Adopted by Indiana Democrats.

Preliminary Conventions in Many Western States.

Declines a Re-Election.

Worderer, Mass., June 26.—George F. Hoar has determined not to run for Congress or any ther office next fall. Resolutions of the Democratic Con-

vention of Cass Co., Ind.
Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
LOGANSPORT, Ind. June 24.—The follow resolutions were unanimously passed at the Democratic Convention of this (Cass) county on on the financial questions, and I believe they are the first declaration in favor of such a policy

that has yet been made by a Convention in the State:

Resolved, That, as a party, we believe it a high and plain duly to return to a specie-basis at the sarliest practicable day, not only in compliance with legislative and party pledges, but as a step indispensable to lasting national prosperity.

Resolved, That we favor a repeal of what is known as the Legal-Tender act at such a time as the business interests of the country shall justify, and at not a later period than Jan. 1, 1876.

Resolved, That we favor rigid economy in all public expenditures, and as small a rate of taxation as is consistent with public necessities.

Resolved, That we favor a free banking law with proper restrictions.

Resolved, That we favor a free banking law with proper restrictions.

Resolved, That the Democratic party has always been a party in favor of a nard-money currency, and we are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will again flood the country with what was known at the time as wild-cat paper; and that, should the policy of inflating the currency, at the option of Congress, prevail, it will produce speculation, inflate the prices of all articles of merchandise, and destroy the credit of the country by tendering its public and private business unreal and unstable.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any legislation giving special privileges to any class of people, or to any corporations; and, while we recognize that corporations have rights that should be respected and maintained, we are especially opposed to laws under which unjust discriminations are, or can be made in their favor, and against the people.

tained, we are especially opposed to laws under which unjust discriminations are, or can be made in their favor, and against the people.

Resolved, That where the power exists under the Constitution, permitting or authorizing legislation in the interest of agriculture, we are in favor of such legislation, deeming its prosperity the foundation of the public welfare.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any discrimination being made against the interests of lator; and that we deprecate efforts to create an antagonism between skilled, or other labor, and agricultural interests, and that both are entitled to legislative protection.

Resolved, That while a law, whether upon the subject of temperance, or any other, is upon our Statutebook, it should be obeyed and executed in good faith, subject to the rulings of the Court; but whenever found in conflict with private rights, or incompatible with true policy, should be repealed or so amended as to be free from such objectionable provisions.

Will County, Ill., Independent Con.

Will County, Ill., Independent Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, June 26.—The Farmers' or Independent County Convention, for the nomination of county officers and the selection of delegates to the Congressional Convention, to be held on or about Sept. 1 at Morris, assembled in this city this forencon at 10:30 o'cloca. The Convention was organized by calling W. T. Nelson, of Wilmington, to the chair, and the appointment of B. F. Fuller, of Joliet, as Secretary. The Committee on Credentials reported, and in the afternoon, after considerable wrangling, permanent officers of the Convention were appointed. Dr. William Hanley, of Lockport, as permanent President, and on taking the chair Mr. Hanley said that he indorsed heartily the Decatur platform, and that he was a reformer in every sense of the word. B. A. Fuller was then made permanent Secretary.

of the word. B. A. Fuller was then made permanent Secretary.

A. F. Patrick, of Joliet, then moved to proceed to a nomination of county officers, and nominated G. M. Arnold, of Lockport, the present incumbent, as candidate for Sheriff. Mr. Nelson, of Wilton, nominated H. C. Stolia, of Frankfort. S. G. Nelson and William Watkins were subsequently placed in nomination. Mr. Nelson withdrew. Informal ballot resulted. Arnold, 69; Stoll, 10. G. M. Arnold was declared the unanimous armines for Sheriff.

Stoll, 10. G. M. Arnold was declared the unanimous nominee for Sheriff.

Dr. J. R. Casey, of Joliet, was then nominated by acclamation for Coroner.

After some discussion it was decided to nominate three candidates for Representatives, and after an informal ballot, the proposition to nominate three candidates for the Legislature was reconsidered, and it was agreed to nominate only two. After a formal ballot, Mesers. Mooney and Siassen, the former a Democrat, and the latter a Republican, were declared unanimously nominated.

The next business in order was the nomination of a candidate for State Senator. J. D.

tion of a candidate for State Senator. J. D. Frazier, J. N. Fryer, and Maj. S. W. Munn were put in nomination. Objection was made to Maj. Munn, that he was a railroad attorney. The informal ballot resulted in a large majority for Mr. Frazier, who was subsequently declared the unanimous nominee for State Senator. Mr. Frazier is a resident of the Town of Homer, and up to a year ago was in full accord with the Republican party. He is one of the oldest and best citizens of the county, and his nomination gives the greatest satisfaction.

tion.

Delegates to the coming Congressional Convention were then appointed without instructions. The Convention throughout was ordinarily harmonious, and at adjournment the delegates seemed confident of the success of their ticket in the coming canvass.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., June 26.—The Independent Reform Congressional Convention met at the Court-House this morning. A. B. McConnell, of Saugamon, presided, and H. Miner, of Scott, acted as Secretary. The Counties of Saugamon, Scott, and Menard reported full delegations; Morgan was partially represented, and Christian and Cars had no representatives present. After some time spent in discussing the situation, it was decided to be inexpedient, in view of the fact of so few being present, to make any nomination of a Congressional candidate. The panoity of numbers was accounted for on the ground that the notice of the Couvention had been inadequate. A Central Committee was appointed composed of one member from each county in the District, George Caldwell being the representative of Sangamon, and the Convention adjourned without transacting further business, subject to the call of the Committee. The Illinois Independents.

Independent Congressional Conven-tion in the Fourteenth Illinois Dis-

treet.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 23.—The Presidents of the Farmers' Councy Associations in Vermilien, Champaign, Douglas, Coles, Mason, and Pinti Counties met at Tolono, Champaign County, today, to arrange a programme for a Congressional Convention for the Fourteenth District. Every county was represented, and the gentlemen expressed the most uncounded confidence that the reform ticket would sweep everything in the Congressional election. The nominating Convention was fixed for Wednesday, Aug. 12, at Tolono, with a delegate for every 2,000 voters and fraction of 1,000 in each county, guided by the vote of 1870.

Franklin, La., June 26.—The White League is sweeping the parish of St. Mary. Two prominent white Republicans, the backbone of the party in this parish, joined to-day. Others are expected to follow. The line is so closely drawn that they must come over or take their chances with the negroes. Todd's proposition meets the approval of the majority of planters throughout the parish. It is believed they will carry it out.

Webster County, In., Republican Con-

Webster County, In., Republican Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Cheage Tribune.
Fr. Dodgs, Ia., June 26.—The Republican County Convention to nominate delegates to the State Congressional and Judicial Conventions met at Ft. Dodgs this afternoon. Orr delegates to the Congressional Convention were nominated. The Convention refused to entertain a resolution condemning the Credit Mobilier and salary-grabs.

tables, in the shade in front of the house. The dinner was furnished by the Seneca Grange, and was creditable alike to the hospitality of the Grange and to the sisters who prepared it. After dinner the Council again met, and finished up their business, and adjourned at 2 o'clock to a grove near by, to listen to an address from S. M. Smith, who held the audience, which was larrely increased from the neighboring Granges, in close attention for over two hours. Mr. Smith spent most of his time in discussing the political phase of our movement, and the necessity of making a direct issue on the legislative tacket for Revenue reform. He declared that the lands and laborers of the State should be relieved from burdens that were no longer bearable; that, to accomplish this, partiasn feelings must give place to the serious business of protecting the producers of the State from further exactions, and equalizing the burdens of government upon the whole people, in accordance with the principles of justice and right, and the spirit of our organic law. His appeals for support of the Independent ticket more heartily responded to, and the platform fully indorsed.

McHenry will do her full share in electing an Independent candidate to Congress from the Fourth District, and will send a good, true man to the Legislature from the county. Among the names surgested for this position is that of Thomas M. D. Richards. The choice could not fall upon an abler or better man, and, if nominated, he will be elected by a large majority, and will be an honor to the county and the party that elects him. McHenry has no candidate for Congress; but, if Steve Hurlburt is uominated, he will be beaten by a larger majority than he received at the last election.

will be beaten by a larger majority ceived at the last election.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Yesterday's Sport of the Kennicott Shooting Club at Dexter Park.

A Close Game Between the Whites and Reds in Boston.

THE TRIGGER.

THE KENNICOTT CLUB SHOOT.

The members of the Kennicott Shooting Club had a very pleasant time among themselves at Dexter Park all day yesterday (it generally takes them from dawn until dark to get through with their sport), the occasion being a handicap pigeon match for two club prizes,—a gold medal valued at \$150, and a buck's head of gold, fash-ioned as a watch-charm, costing about \$50. The former is an emblem of superiority in the club, and can be challenged for every three months and can be challenged for every three months; the latter becomes the property of the person making the second best score in the match at which it was won. There were not many present besides the shooters, the heat being altogether too great to render a visit either pleasant or profitable. The shooting began at 10 a. is., the conditions being teo single rises per man from plunge traps, and at the handicap distances given in the score below. Mr. John Farnsworth acted as referee, and gave general satisfaction. The champion one-armed shot of the world was the first to toe the mark. This gentleman is the

acted as referee, and gave general satisfaction. The champion one-armed shot of the world was the first to toe the mark. This gentleman is the Hon. Solomon P. Hopkins, of the General Assembly, familiarly known as "Old Sol." He killed nine straight birds in fine style, and would have murdered the tenth and last without the slightest compunction, but for a dispute which arose. Lest there might be ome trouble in the future, which was by no means likely. Sol deliberately threw away his chance for the first prize, believing that to be the wisest policy under the direumstances. The remainder of the shooting, with few exceptions, was fully up to the Kennicott standard. When the score was footed up, it was found that Abe Kleinman, of the shooting, with few exceptions, was fully up to the Kennicott standard. When the score was footed up, it was found that Abe Kleinman, shooting from thirty-one yards, and Tom Wilmarth, shooting from twenty-six yards, had tied for the medal on ten birds each, and that there were seven nines for the watch-charm. Follow-

Those who had tied for the second prize agreed to shoot off for it at ten single and five double rises, and allow all who wished to compete to enter, provided they paid for their own birds. A number availed themselves of the opportunity. The shooting was on even terms—twenty-one and eighteen yards rise—and was a much more exotting and enjoyable entertainment than the first one, as several of the participants kept close together to the close. The successful competitor was J. J. Kleinman, whose record is not marred by a single cipher, and who gave as line an exhibition of single and double bird shooting as was ever witnessed in this city. Followers at he full score.

nessed in this city.	Following is t	he full score :
H. W. Baldwin	Singles 010111110_7	Doubles,
J. R. McCormick I G. C. Sherman 1	010111011-7	00 11 10 11 10- 6
Alax Price	011011011-7	In 10 01 10 10 - 5
Sol. Hopkins1 James Phillips0	101111111 8	Ou 10 11 01 11- 6
r. W. WilmarthI Dave Bates0	111011010-7	10 10 01 10 10 - 8
Ed. Price	111111110-8	11 11 of 11 11- 9
J. J. Kleinman	101101101-7	11 11 11 11 11 -10
M. Benner	101111111-9	10 11 11 01 10- 7
A. Kleinman	111111111-10	10 01 10 11 11 7 11 10 11 10 11 8
Abe Price	110101111-8	11 11 11 11 11 -10
J. Whiting 0	000011110-4	11 11 10 11 10-8

BASE BALL. THE WHITES VS. THE REDS—A CLOSE GAME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Boston, June 26.—The fifth game of the

npionship series between the Chicago and ton Clubs was played in this city to-day, and Boston Clubs was played in this city to-day, and proved to be a very close and exciting contest. The batting of the Chicago nine was terrific, and should have won them the game easily, but a single error by both Devlin and Meyerle in the sixth inning gave the Bostons four unearned runs and alead which could not be overcome, although the Whites struggled hard for victory up to the close of the game. Owing to the lameness of Meyerle's arm, he changed positions with Force, the latter playing the base to perfection. Glenn also distinguished himself by making some fine catches in the field, and also handled the willow with telling effect. The fielding of the Boston nine was first-class, considering the hot shots they had to face, but their batting was very weak comparatively. The attendance was small, as the weather was threatening, and doubtless many expected it would be a one-sided and uninteresting game.

BOSTONS.	R	3	P	E	CHICAGOS.	R	B	P	4
Barnes, 2 b White, c Spalding, p McVey, r. I Leonard, s. s. O'Rourke, lb H. Wright, c. f. Hall, l. f. Schafer, 3 b	0	110101221	520011422	1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Cuthbert, l. f. Force, 3 b. Malone, c. Meyerie, s. s. Deviin, 1 b. Peters, 2 b. Hinos, c. f. Glenn, r. f. Zottlein, p.	10100	241911230	331139130	919102004
Totals	٤	8	7 1	1	Totals	7	16	27	10

BURGLARS CAUGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Cheege Pribuse.

Fr. Dodg, Ia., June 28.—The Republican County Convention to nominate delegates to the State Congressional and Judicial Conventions met at Ft. Dedge this afternoon. Orr delegates to the Congressional Convention were nominated. The Convention refused to entertain a resolution condemning the Credit Mobilier and salary-grabs.

County County III.

Correspondence of The Chiege Tribuse.

Woodsprock, Ill., June 24.—The Grangers of McHenry County held their quarterly meeting on the grounds of Thomas M. D. Richards to-day. The fe moon was devoted to the business of the County County held their quarterly meeting on the grounds of Thomas M. D. Richards to-day. The fe moon was devoted to the business of the County County held their from Grand Master Golder, of the State Grange. At 12 o'clock they adjourned to partake of a sumptuous apread on the colors are readed to be comparatively new lands at largeary.

THE COURTS.

Important Decision on the New Bankrupt Law.

Mr. Scammon Has the Law on His

Miscellaneous Business. MR. SCAMMON GOES FREE.

The question in regard to the practice under the amended Bankrupt law as to the time when the consent of one-third in value and one-fourth in amount of the creditors should be obtained, was copoluded yesterday. The question was raised Thursday in the case of J. Y. Scammon. His attorneys wished the Judge to make an order that the petitioning creditor should amend his petition so as to show that one-third in value and one-fourth in amount of his creditors had consented to the commencement of the proceedings. This was resisted on the ground that the law did not require it, at least in cases already begun, and that it was in sufficient time after the gebtor had filed a list of his creditors and obtained a rule misi. Yesterday Mr. U. P. Smith continued his argu-

resterday Mr. U. P. Smith continued his argument of the day before. He held that the new provision was a matter of defense and avoidance. If it were not regarded so, it would let open the door to great fraud and injustice, as it was sometimes necessary, as in the case of an absconding debtor, to file a petition without a moment's consent. Again, to require a man to state that consent. Again, to require a man to state that one-fourth in number and one-third in value, of the creditors, had consented, was to compel them to awear to a fact he knew nothing about. Mr. Smith, however, damaged the force of his argument by remarking as he closed, that he was on the opposite side of the case in another petition, and that he did not care very much which way the case was decided.

did not care very much which way the case was decided.

J. N. Jewett then arose and called the attention of the Judge and Bar to the clause in the thirty-ninth section, "if such allegation be denied by the debtor." This, he said, was an inaccurate choice of words. It seemed to refer to some previous allegation when there was none. An examination, however, would show that it was intended to refer to the statement that one-quarter in number and one-third in value had joined, and if the word "fact" were substituted, it would make the sense clearer. He thought, like Mr. Smith, that it was not incumbent on creditors in cases already begun to make any allegation as to any particular numbers joining until the debtor field a schedule of his creditors.

Remarks were also made by several other lawyers. The Judge declined to hear anything more from Mr. Ayer on behalf of Mr. Scammon, and rendered an opinion in their favor, which we publish in full, as follows:

By the recent amendments to the bankrupt law,

and rendered an opinion in their favor, which we publish in full, as follows:

By the recent amendments to the bankrupt law, some radical changes are made in the proceedings for involuntary or compulsory bankruptcy.

The thrry-ninth section has been repealed, and a new section substituted. By this section as it now stands amended, various acts are declared acts of bankruptcy, and the law then proceeds to say that any person guity of said acts, or any of them, "shall be deemed to have committed an act of bankruptcy, and subject to the conditions hereinafter described, shall be adjudged a bankrupt on the petition of one or more of his creditors, who shall constitute one-fourth thereof, at least, in number, and the aggregate of whose debts provable under this act amounts to at least one-third of the debts so provable. "And the provisions of this section shall apply to all cases of compulsory or involuntary bankruptcy commenced since the 1st day of December, 1873, as well as those commenced hereafter. And in all cases commenced since the 1st day of December, 1873, and prior to the passage of this act, as well as those commenced hereafter. And in all cases commenced bereafter, the Court shall, if such allegation as to the number or amount of petitioning creditors be denied, by a statement in writing to that effect, require him to file in Court forthwith a full hist of his creditors, with their places of residence, and the sums due them respectively, and shall ascertain upon reasonable notice to the creditors whether one fourth in number, and one-third in amount have petitioned that the debtor be adjudged bankrupt, or must the debtor in such cases object in the first instance and file a schedule of his creditors?

There is no doubt in my mind that in new cases the

stoning constitutes a fourth in number of the creditors, and a third in value of the provable debts would make correct. If the debtor comes in and denies this allegation, then he c u be ruled to file a correct list of his creditors, with their residences, and the amount due them respectively, and a time is given in which to obtain the assent of the requisite number of them to the proceedings. The evident spirit and intent of the amendment is that all cases pending, commenced since the list of December last, shall conform to, and proceed upon, the requirements of the law in the same manner as new cases, or amount of petitioning creditors be denied by the debtor," and this is declared to apply as well to pending cases as to those thereafter commenced. Now, by all the analysis from the rules of pleading, a party is not required to deny an allegation which has not been make. It seems to me it would be abourd to require a debtor to come in and deay the allegation that a fourth in number and third in amount of his creditors.

Nor do I see that there is any hardship in this, the being clear that the proceedings against him, contained no such allegation. The credition in the first instance, by obtaining the requisite number of creditors.

Their assent seems to me indispensable to exable the Court to retain jurisdiction of the case, and the petitioning oreditor may as well amount in the sent of the requisite number of creditors.

Their assent seems to me indispensable to exhalt his petition in the first instance, by obtaining the requisite number, as to require the debtor to exhalt his petition in the first instance, by obtaining the requisite number of creditors.

The restore, conclude that, in all cases pending, which have been commenced since the late of December last, the petitions is field, cannot be compelled to disclose the names and residences of his creditors, and the about a poly to one against whom proceedings were pending when the law passed.

I, therefore, conclude that, in all cases pending, and that the d

missed.

This saves the rights of creditors in all cases where the imitations of the law would apply if the petitions should be dismissed, and new proceedings commenced.

menced.

The amendment and the construction given will probably let Mr. Scammon out, as it is doubtful whether the requisite number of creditors will join. However, Mr. Smith wants to know who will sign, and any who wish to do so may call on

him.

THE BOARD OF TRADE CASES.

The Board of Trade filed an answer yesterday to the bill of J. B. Lyon, and to the petition of Thomas B. Rice, for a mandamus to be restored to membership to the Board of Trade. The matters of defense are mainly the same as those maintained in the answer to the bill of the other partner filed June 18.

maintained in the answer to the bill of the other partner filed June 13.

BANKRUPTOT ITEMS.

A discharge was issued to Edwin Rogers.

H. M. Ketchum was appointed Provisional Assignee of D. H. Lomer.

In the cases of Michael Greenebaum et al., Frear Stone Manufacturing Company, E. L. Gowen, W. S. McDowell & Co., Joseph Beckwith, John Flood et al., J. E. Young, Caldwell Ladd et. al., Robert McCleliand et al., and J. Y. Scammon, twenty days were given in each case to amend the petitions under the new law.

In the cases of S. L. Balley et al., E. Bernstein et al., and J. A. Palmgren, an order to dismiss was entered, unless the petitioner secures one-third in value and one-fourth in amount of the creditors.

The proceedings against J. E. Armitage were dissolved at petitioner's costs.

Solomon Rothschilds et al. were adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant insued for Aug. 7.

In the matter of B. J. David et al., a discharge.

bankrupt by default, and a warrant issued for Ang. 7.

In the matter of B. J. David et al. a discharge was entered to Morris David.

CIECUIT COURT.

T. C. Bcyd and J. J. Beuton began a suit for \$1,000 against E. S. Pike.

B. H. Clark commenced a suit in trespass against Joseph Barber, laying damages at \$5,000.

THE GALL.

JUDGE ROORES—582, 464, 587 to 590.

JUDGE BOOTH—270 to 285.

JUDGE TREE—234 and 235.

JUDGE GARY—71, 72, 75, 76, 78, 79, 61, 82, 85, 87 to 97.

THE NORTHWESTERN STATES.

News Items Telegraphed to The Chicago Tribune.

ILINOIS.

Four little children, the eldest aged only 7 years, went alone to the Illinois River at Ottawa to bathe yesterday, and the eldest, Eddie Hahn, son of U. Hahn, a prominent German citizen, was drowned.

to bathe yesterday, and the eldest, Eddie Hahn, son of U. Hahn, a prominent German citizen, was drowned.

—Asa Carter, a resident of LaSalle County, died at his residence at Farm Badge yesterday, aged 64 vears. His disease was dropsy.

—Green W. Burton, quite a prominent citizen of McLeansboro', got into an altercation yesterday with a man from the country, named J. D. Ellis, about buying some timber, resulting in the shooting of Ellis by Burton, the ball taking effect in the breast, passing through the heart, and producing instant death. Burton made no attempt to escape, and is in custody.

—A grand Odd-Fellows' celebration will be held at Mattoon on the 7th of July. Nearly 100 Lodges have been invited to participate, and delegations are expected from all of them. The Hon. Schuyler Colfax will address them. It promises to be the biggest thing in the celebrating line ever gotten up in that region.

—The Grangers of Coles and adjoining Counties will hold a picnic at Dale's Grove, 3½ miles southwest of Mattoon, on the 4th of July. A. Golder, Master of the State Grange, and other prominent speakers, will be on hand to address them.

—The Masonic fraternity of Coles and adjoin.

em.

—The Masonic fraternity of Coles and adjoin-

—The Masonic fraternity of Coles and adjoining Counties, to the number of 1,200 or 1'500, celebrated St. John's Day in a beautiful mabappie grove near Mattoor, in picnic style. Addresses were delivered by Messra. Deatherage, McGinnis, Woods, Campbell, Robb, and othera.
—The Central Illinois Horse Fair commences at Charleston on the 2d, and will end on the 4th. A \$1,000 premium, offered for the best trotter, is drawing quite a number of good horses.

trotter, is drawing quite a number of good horses.

—A party of about 350 excursionists, consisting of the principal business men and other citizens of Centreville, Is., arrived in Quincy yesterday afternoon. The visitors were met at the wharf by a large number of the merchants and business men of Quincy, and were escorted by the Quincy National Guards to Washington Park, where appropriate speeches and respouses were made. The excursionists will leave for home to-day.

—Applicants for State teachers' certificates will be examined at Princeton Aug. 24, and at Sterling Aug. 26.

Mrs. Louisa C. Williams, of Oconomowoc, a soldier's widow, for some time in a brother's law-office, has applied at the Executive Office in Madison for a Notary Public's commission, and been promised it if nothing to hinder is found in the State laws.

—Conductor Seymour, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railread freight-train No. 6, going east, was killed at Pewankee vesterday morning.

—The Racine County Argus is responsible for the statement that the Hurrah, Boys at Racine, is charged by a Canadian revenue officer with flying the American flag over a Canadian bottom, and has made requisition on the proper authorities to libel her.

MICHIGAN.

The first term of the Michigan Agricultural

The first term of the Michigan Agricultural College closed day before yesterday, and the students have left for their homes in large numbers. About twenty will remain and work on bers. About twenty will remain and work on the farm.

—The fair of the Ingham County Horse-Breeders' Association will be held at Mason, July 2, 3, and 4.

—The body of a man in a soldier's uniform was found in the river at Detroit yesterday morning, with the head crushed. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of murder, and detectives are investigation the matter.

returned a verdict of murder, and detectives are investigating the matter.

—A not largely attended mass convention was held in Detroit yesterday to organize a County Womans Suffrage Association. The meeting was addressed at length by Miss Eastman, of Lowell, Mass., and after adopting a Constitution and electing the following officers, the meeting: adjourned: President, George Gordon, of Redford; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. E. J. Childs, of Detroit; Mrs. Dr. Haynes, of Plymouth; Recording Secretary, George Swift, of Nankin; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Lucy L. Stout, of Northville; Executive Committee, the President and Corresponding Secretary e-officio; J. S. Tibbits, of Plymouth; E. S. Woodman, of Northville, and Mrs. G. B. Stebbias, of Detroit.

MINNESOTA.

Nicollet Conney farmers have filed claims aggregating \$4,000 against a Wisconsin Company which insured them against damages by hail. —A bursting circular-saw in a mill at Winona, on Thursday, fatally injured a man named Monday.

Monday.

—Fifty-seven trotting and seven runninhorses are entered for racing purposes at the State Horse-Fair, at the St. Paul Driving Par July 1, 2, 3, and 4. July 1, 2, 3, and 4.

A train struck a gagon at Plymouth vesterday morning, killing both horses, amashing the waron, and badly injuring James Wilson, the

6:53 s. m. 29.78 79 82 N. W., fresh. Fair. 11:18 s. m. 29.80 78 73 Northeast. Clear. 2:00 p. m. 29.80 78 76 76 East. Clear. 3:51 p. m. 29.80 73 81 East. Fair. 9:00 p. m. 29.80 72 80 Southeast Fair. 10:18 p. m. 29.80 71 75 East. Fair. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, June 27-1 a. m. Station, Bar. Thr Wind. Rain Weather.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

Lilley-Marsh-On Thursday, the Eth Inst., at the residence of the bride's father, No. 180 Wabsah-ay., by the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, Mr. C. W. Lilley and Miss Anna O. Marsh, both of Chicage. No cards.

OWENS-VAN BERGEN-On the 28th Inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, in Oak Park, ill., by the Rev. William M. Reynolds, William H. Owens and Miss Mary E. Van Bergen, only despites of the late F. S. Van Bergen, No cards.

PEASLEE-HARBESON-At Grace Church, College Hill, O., on the evening of June 2t, by the Rev. R. T. Kerfoot, Rector of the Church of the Holy Innocenta, Evansville, Ind., Charles B. Peasles, Eq., of Louisville, Ky., and Rila Hagper, second daughter of the late Charles Harbeson, Esq. No cards.

DEATHS. FERRIS At Clifton, III., June 54, Sasan K. Titus wife of William A. Ferris, formerly of Greenwich, Conn. aged 30 years 2 months. J. New York and Stanford (Conn.) papers pleas attend at he had 9 o'clock o. m., June 10, LEONARD 42 9 o'clock o. m., June 10, LEONARD 40, M., June 10, LEONARD 40, M., June 11, at 2 o'clock p. m.

MEDICAL For Upwards of Thirty Year For all Purposes of a Far Liniment

USEHOLD PANACRA will be ediate relief will follow its use ins, and braise, or side. Children Often Look Pale and F

AUCTION SALES By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabab-sy. AT AUCTION On Saturday, June 27, at 9 colors 14 CRATES W. G. CROCKERY. In Open Lots.

FURNITURE

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Austi 5 Open, 3 Top Buggles, 1 Second-hand Open Bu And 15 Sets Harness,

DRY GOODS Regular Auction Sale of Dry Goods, Task day, June 30, at 9:30 a.m. Also Dress Goods, Notions, White Goods, Rose Underwar, Furnishing Goods, Oc. Hats and Caps in Linen, Cassiners, and Steep Good for Mon. Boys, and Youths. Offs.
Clothing, Piece Gooods, Parasols, Pana de,
Ladies Shawl, Hats, Stades, etc.
Ladies Shawl, Hats, Stades, etc.
12.00, 000 Paper Collars
Table Cutlery, Scissors, &c.
Also Cot age and Ingrain Carpeta,
GEO, P. GORE & CO., 66 and 76 Walnut

At Anotice on Wedgesday, July 1, at 3% a. a. CASES MUST BE CLOSED OUT. GEO. P. GORB & CO. Thursday, July 2, at 9:30 a.m. SALE OF

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING. Dress Goods and White Goods, and Underwear, Furnishing Gods and
Paper Collars. A Great Variety of Summe
Styles Hats and Caps for Men and Boys
Also Parasols, Fans, Shawis, &c.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.. 68 and 78 Walsham. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

GRAND 400 Acres

LAKE FOREST ON THE GROUND. Wednesday, July 1, at 12 o'clock THE RAILROAD FACILITIES Of Lake Forest are unsurpassed, Ell Trains each way daily. Time-Table ar

Of Lake Forest are unsurpassed. EIGHT Trains each way daily. Time-Table arranged for the eap cial accommodation, leaving Lake Forest at 18, 6, 7 vol. 7:35 and 9:21 a.m., (1:30, 8:33 and 6:18 p.m. leave. Onicage at 8:50, 9:36, 11:33 a.m., (4:10, 5:00, 5:30, 5 11 30 p.m. A foreign ample sacintate to the feestonal man, in a visit and examine this beautiful property before day of sale, or for any other particular, call on Measers, Sayder & Lee.

The sale of the property is percurptory, and it will be sold in tracts of from the control of the property in the control of the RASSON, POMEROY & CO., Auctionsee. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 108 EAST MADISON-SI. REGULAR SATURDAY SALE HANDSOME NEW FURNITUR

ood Second-hand furniture. New and Used Carpei Household Goods of all kinds. General Merchas Saturday mersing, June 27, at half-past 9 o'cles, Abour Salestrom, 168 Kast Madison-et, WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Assissant Boots and Shoes, Eats, Caps, and Straw Gook Of all kinds, Tuesday morning, June 20, at 936 o'co our salesroom, 168 Kast Madison-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Assetse NEW AND GOOD FURNITURE, CARPET Table outlers, crockers, glass, plated ware, beggin a barness. Wednesday, July 1, at 9% o'clock, at its Madison-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Aucticesses. DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,
Parasols, ladies' suits, elething, fancy dry goods, and
etc., Thursday, July 1, at 9% o'clock, at our sales
108 East Madison-si.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Assistant By HARRISON, ROCKWELL &

WILLIAMS. At our Sales-Room, 204 and 206 East, Madison d., 205 morales, commoncing at 9:20 o'clock, we shall all a second stock. New and Second-Hand Furniture Carpeta, Parloy-sets in Plash, Terry and Hair Chamber-sets, Marble and Wood-top; Lounges, Set Laies, Book-Cases, Marble-top Tables, Bureau and Wash-Stands, Chairs of all kinds, Wardrokes, Boards (Springs, Matrasses, Pilowe, Deski, Carpetti Carpetti Cross Constitution, Plated ware, Cross Glassware, crot. These goods myst be sold.

HARRISON, ROCKWELL & WILLIAMS.

25 North Side Business and Residence Lot AT AUCTION, Saturday, June 27, at 3 o'clock p.m., on the grounds.

These Lots are close on the Chicago and Giphesenssirest cars, and situated on Ciphourn and Recise of Soppia, Lewis, and Horndon-siz. The creed is and dry, water and eiderraite, good meginherheed, it itide is perfect. An abstract will be formined to procham.

TERMS 255 cash on the day of sale, 215 is and balance cary at 6 per cent interest. Bala position of the ARRISON, ROCKWELL & WILLIAM, Auctioneers, Not and 226 East Madison. By WILLIS, LONG & CO. REGULAR SATURDAY SALE

Housekeeping Goods FURNITURE, Coolers, Show Cases, St. LONG & CO., Austin

By BRUSH, SON & CO., Furniture and Carpets AT AUCTION. This morning, as 10, we shall rell blis-top and Plain Chamber Bots, Markle top Talks, do., Dressing Casco, Bureaus, Redetects, Committee Parker Furniture, Rota, Lounges, Dasks, Committee Circlesory, and a general assortment of Parker Furniture, Rotal Research and Allowance Casco Care Casco Care Casco Casc

VOLUME 2

BEFORE We shall offer o of GRENADINI DUCTIONS as out the coming v Black Striped Gre

Iron Frame, 50 cts., Iron Frame, 60 cts., -Two Yards Wide, \$2.0

State and Ha PIANOS AND

Matchless

The Model Reed O de . The led over a quarter of led over a quarter of led over a reed board twelf, he wrice to device, so more and developing its ring the Burdett up to reachable standard of e Thustrated Catalogyles of Steinway Pia LYON SENERAL NORTHW

日 日 日 日 二 SAVINGS Chartered by the 105 CLARK-ST.,

TO LO \$100. On 5 years' time, on real estate, in ame than \$5,000. ILL. AND SAVINGS BAL

ASSIGNEE Will be sold at Auctio 167 RANDO

A well-assorted stock DOUBLE THICK, and Double 1st, 2d and 3d Giass. Also, Vials, Bott piture, Heater, Platforn logues will be ready day Assignees. McCLE Fireworks NO. 8 SOUTH

P. & J. C. 41 & 43 FIF Keep on hand the largest assert and Second-hand, Goods. Fur pets, Bedding, Counters, Show-C. Refrigurators, Beer-Buxes, &c.. The Entire Fur. West Mor For sale cheap. Call for three

PICNIC GI NELSON At River Forest, 5 miles from groves of trees and beautiful Picnic G And will be reuted to Sunday S lies on reasonable terms. For

REMO MADAME south of Harrison-st., where sattention to lactice wishing mills GENERAL

JULY 1

EXPOS Ledies are invited to attend at GHORMLEY'S, 8

Reserved and warranted to hole new J. F. WOLLENBAK, 28 Bell Hanger, and Silver Plate solicited. If you want your Laces, Parers done up in French ma

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